

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

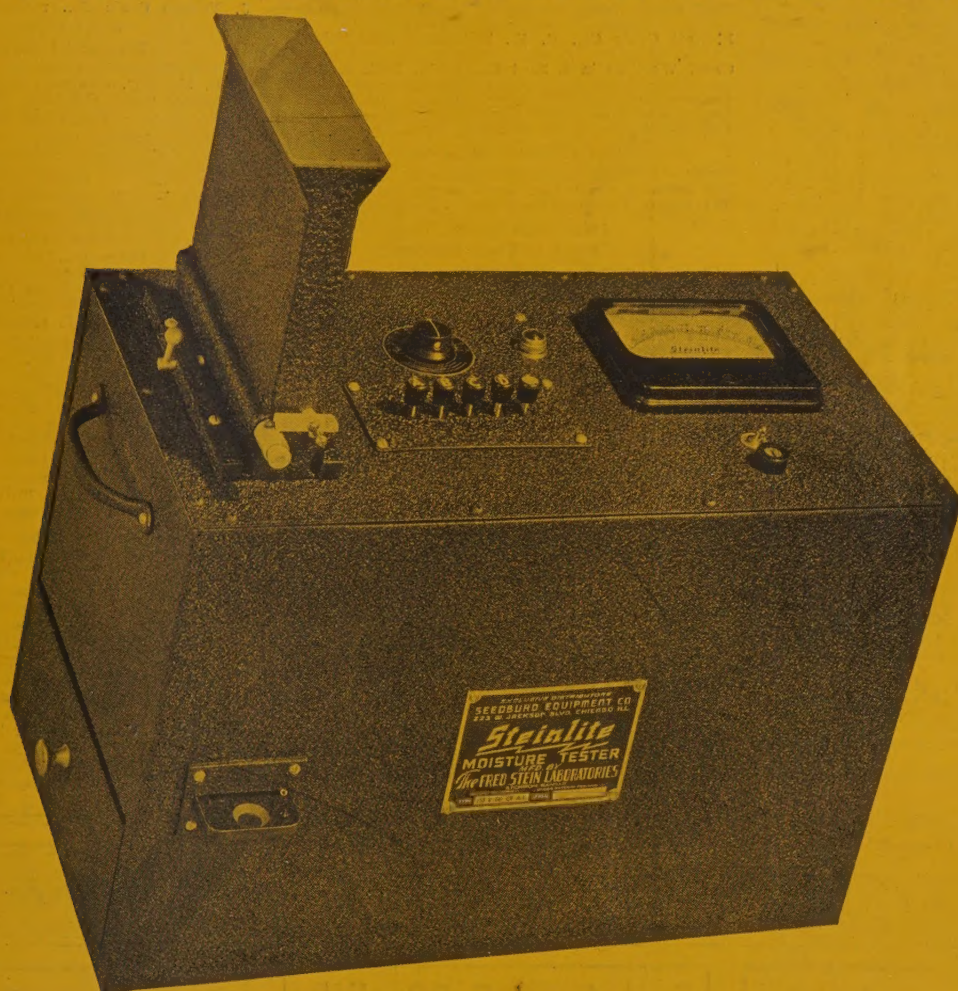
## CONSOLIDATED

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Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A., May 24, 1944

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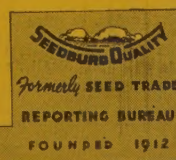
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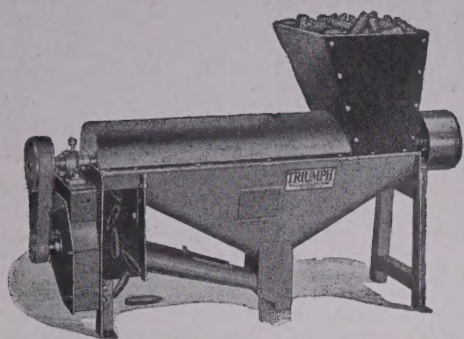
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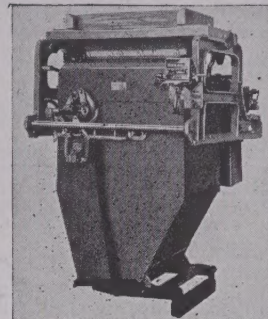
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**FOR SALE**—Troemner Grain Testing Scale. Same as used by Federal inspectors. Will exchange for moisture tester. Nelson Grain Co., Clinton, Okla.

**USED PELLET MACHINES** for sale, new dies, perfect mechanical condition; require only 20 hp. motor. Wagner Machine Works, 1329 Market St., Denver, Colo.

**FOR SALE**—Two Tag-Heppenstal Moisture meters, in good condition, complete with both rolls. \$150 each, f.o.b. Circleville, Ohio. For details write P. O. Box 229, Circleville, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—10 ton Fairbanks Morse scale; 16x8 platform, type registering beam; also 12 in. diameter flexible car loading spout, all in good shape. A. J. Haverkamp, Farmers Elevator Co., Seneca, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Motors, pulleys; bearings; shaftings; belting in all sizes; buckets; cleaners; hammermill 50 hp. with motor; starter; one ton mixer with motor, starter. McLaughlin, Ward & Co., Jackson, Mich. Est. 1897.

**FOR SALE**—1 No. 500 Globe Cleaner \$125.00; 1 No. 0 Invincible double special close scouring and separating machine \$150.00; 1 Universal flour packer \$50.00; 1 Alsop Process KW ¾ volts speed 1600; Elevator cups, pulleys, belting and boot. Address B. B. Hageman, Laurel, Mont.

**FOR SALE**—Two used clipper seed cleaners; one No. 7, \$50; one No. 49, has additional prescaler suction for equipment, \$175, both for \$200 cash, f.o.b. Nappanee; also used double ply leather belt, 38 ft. long 10 in. wide, good condition. Stauffer Grain Co., Nappanee, Ind.

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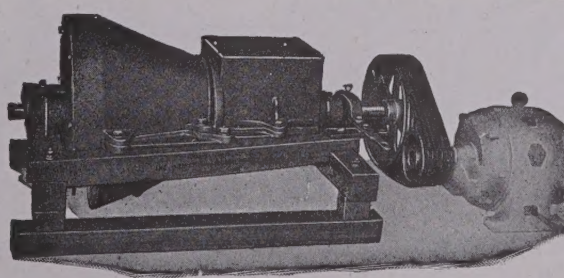
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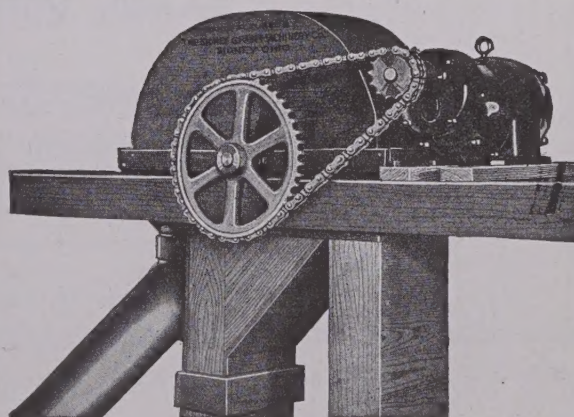
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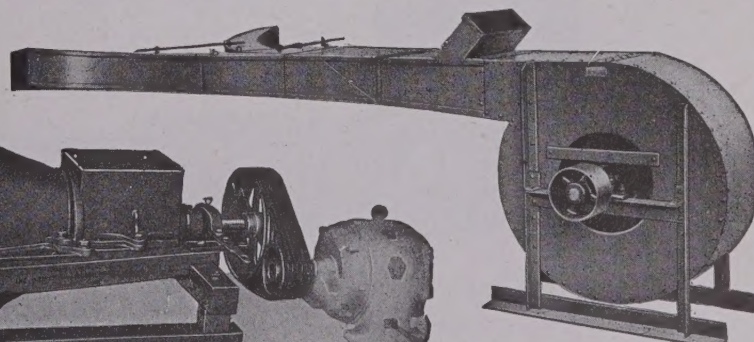
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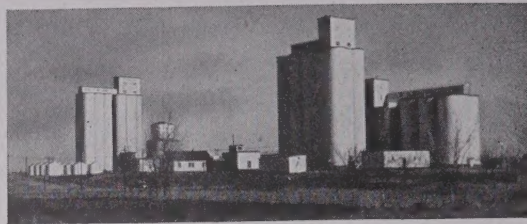
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# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

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GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

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Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., MAY 24, 1944

INDIA has a surplus of jute to trade for the Argentine surplus of wheat; and if the private trade was functioning millions of persons would not be starving in India.

THE FOOD shippers who long championed the cause of government subsidies seem to be losing their convictions regarding their unfair diversion of the taxpayers' contributions.

IRON GRATING over receiving pits can be depended upon to keep a lot of foreign matter out of the elevator boots. This helps to prevent chokes and friction fires in the head pulley as well as broken elevator cups.

WE trust that the Missouri dealers charged by the sec'y of the Missouri Seed Improvement Ass'n with participating in the advertising of out-of-state hybrid Canadian oats at \$2.65 were ignorant of the fact that this is pure fraud. There is no hybrid oat. As suggested by the professor there is no reason why dealers should not enlighten themselves.

AFTER the war emergency is over let us hope the livestock and poultry producers will continue the sound practices of culling and economy of feed that the present scarcity is forcing upon them.

AS the biggest part of these United States it was quite fitting that the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n should add four to its board of directors, so all sections of the Lone Star State could be represented.

SEIZURE by the Argentine government of the grain elevators is now discovered to be no criticism of the operators; but a plan to take over public utilities in general. The government has taken over the gas company of Buenos Aires, altho municipal ownership of gas companies in the United States has proved a failure.

THE RYE FUTURES market for many months past has been dominated by an open speculative interest greatly exceeding the amount of grain deliverable on contract. That the open interest has decreased on a falling market indicates liquidation. When this has run its course the market again will be attractive to operators for the rise.

OHIO FEED dealers have accepted checks for \$48.56 so often for the payment of the small purchase of feedstuffs only to learn later that the check was made of rubber, that they should refuse henceforth to cash any stranger's check for any amount. Of course, the feed buyer does not get any feed, that isn't what he wants, but he does get the feed dealers cash in exchange for his worthless check.

MILLERS AND others who believe human beings should have the first call on the C.C.C.'s stock of wheat, will be pleased to know that the hogs and chickens of the land have not entered any objection. Millers who have experienced great difficulty in obtaining sufficient good wheat to keep their plants operating in the manufacture of wheat flour would seem to be entitled to a priority claim on all wheat needed for human consumption, regardless of any opposition stirred up by livestock feeders.

THE FOUNDATION or the support for most warehouses is often lacking in strength, and naturally many of them give way, with disastrous results to the stored products and the workmen handling same. Every warehouseman will insist, without a second thought, on having heavy supports for every storehouse erected for his business, but some neglect to see to it that the supports are equal to carrying the load stored, so naturally some lives are lost and much property damaged in warehouses not properly constructed, as was the case at Armstrong, Iowa, recently, when an overload of sacked feed proved too heavy for the warehouse supports.

HINGES ON doors to grain offices should be applied to the edge of the door and its casing if it is earnestly desired to prevent thieves gaining an easy admittance as was done at Higginsville, Mo., recently, when hinges attached to the outside surface of door and casing were easily removed.

THE ELEVATOR operator who installs seed cleaning and treating equipment raises farming in his community to a higher plane. Even tho no apparent demand exists for this service in the territory tributary to the elevator, the fact that the facilities have been made available develops a patronage that was unsuspected.

MISSOURI farmers cannot get feed for their work horses; and a Sanborn (Minn.) correspondent writes us, "Have not seen a bushel of corn for feed for over a month," while between these two states lies Iowa, where the tall corn grows, and where 640,740,000 bus. of corn was produced in 1943. Will the bureaucrats brag they planned it that way?

THE well grounded confidence the enterprising grain merchants have in the future of their industry is evident from the large investments of capital they are making in providing improved facilities and erecting new storage plants. Apparently the government this year will not set up its flimsy wooden and tin bins to threaten competition with the operator of real elevators.

IF YOU desire to learn what the grain and feed dealers in different sections of the country are thinking about the present regulations and directives, read the reports of the various meetings published in this number. There is one thing the entire trade is a unit about, and that is that the minute peace is declared the bureaucrats and their regulations shall be quickly thrown into the discard.

THE CHARGE by the state fire marshal that the majority of grain elevator fires in Nebraska are due to carelessness on the part of the operator points to the need of following the suggestions made by the field men of the insurance companies. Accumulations of trash should be avoided, bearings watched and after the day's work the plant should be inspected before locking up for the night.

THE WHEAT loan rate for the current year is \$1.28 per bushel on the farm, which is an increase of from 4 to 8c a bushel over last year's loan rates at the same points. While this may encourage farmers to store and borrow more money in their efforts to speculate in their own crops, it is doubtful if the farmers who harvested large crops last year will be in the market for any more government loans, even though the interest rate is much below the prevailing bank loan rate.



GROSS IRREGULARITIES in the grading of soybeans reported by Illinois dealers indicate that not only shippers but the official grain inspectors could benefit by attending grain grading schools such as those conducted in Indiana this month.

ITINERANT truckers are said to be scouring Henderson county, Illinois, for corn and buying direct from farmers with disregard for O.P.A. ceilings. Evidently they are operating among strangers and the corn growers dislike to refuse a premium when it is offered.

THE MORE the farmer gets of the corn sales control the less will he like it. If the bureaucracy continues to pile regulation upon regulation, the producers will rise in their might and let Congress understand the whole system must be abolished and free marketing re-established.

THE OFFER by the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n to aid feed mixers in establishing their own testing laboratories should be taken advantage of by manufacturers finding it inconvenient to employ the excellent commercial laboratories. Shipments of ingredients into the plant need testing for protein, fat and fiber if the output is to meet guaranties and satisfy the ubiquitous state inspectors. Also when sold on a competitive basis it is financial suicide to try to play safe by putting in more than the guaranty.

ENTERPRISING operators of grain elevators and wheat mills will be pleased to know that the C.M.P. and W.P.B. is becoming more lenient, and those who wish to obtain materials for making long needed improvements are able to get some of the materials wanted. Reports of new and remodeled elevators published in our department devoted to Grain Trade News this number are swollen to 36, and 10 of the 36 are new grain elevators. Just think of it! Every one of them will be greatly needed to handle the 1944 crops.

LUMBER, SUCH as is used extensively in the construction of grain car doors, has become so scarce even the railroads are experiencing difficulty in obtaining supplies needed to fit their cars for the transportation of bulk grain. Much of the trouble has been traceable direct to the careless shipper who persists in anchoring grain doors to car posts with spikes. A tenpenny nail is ample for this purpose. The lateral pressure of the grain against the grain doors will prevent their bulging, but the tenpenny nail should be sufficient to prevent the shifting sideways of all grain doors. Shippers, by treating grain doors more considerably when loading out grain, will improve their own opportunity to get grain doors when they need them after harvest.

ONLY TEN fires are reported in this number of the Journal, and three of these resulted in a complete destruction. It pays to provide barrels of salt water on every floor and at every convenient corner, as well as a large cistern nearby, together with a power pump. The cost of this protection is very small and the elevator owner often regrets he did not triplicate his investment when he undertook to protect his property from the flames.

DOCKAGE may be all right in the Northwest where some terminal buyers make a practice of buying cars containing an excess of dockage, as they get the dockage for nothing; but dockage has no place in handling soybeans at the country grain elevator in the corn belt. Altho dockage had no place in the original official United States standards for soybeans the War Food Administration has incorporated in its soybean support price program a deduction from the weight for foreign material and dockage combined when in excess of two per cent.

MORE THAN HALF of the 22,000 grain warehouses are located in towns without ample fire protection and naturally these plants are charged a higher insurance rate because of the more hazardous location and lack of fire-fighting facilities. The industries of some small communities however, do secure some protection by contributing liberally to the establishment and maintenance of fire departments in neighboring villages. Some good neighbors having modern fire-fighting equipment have been more than willing to help save the property of citizens in adjacent towns. The Walla Walla, Wash., fire department recently saved an elevator located in a town eight miles away. Fortunately, a fire department does not have to depend on a ration book for gasoline.

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

|         | Wheat  | Barley | Oats   | Rye    |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 11 | 36,923 | 1,339  | 14,683 | 38,841 |
| Dec. 18 | 38,870 | 1,324  | 15,331 | 39,680 |
| Jan. 15 | 33,604 | 1,320  | 12,702 | 43,648 |
| Jan. 22 | 34,385 | 1,321  | 12,950 | 45,592 |
| Dec. 24 | 35,175 | 1,205  | 13,681 | 38,834 |
| Dec. 31 | 37,348 | 1,236  | 13,793 | 39,428 |
| Jan. 8  | 32,775 | 1,339  | 14,683 | 38,841 |
| Jan. 15 | 33,604 | 1,329  | 12,702 | 43,648 |
| Jan. 22 | 34,385 | 1,321  | 12,950 | 45,592 |
| Jan. 29 | 34,480 | 1,302  | 12,866 | 45,716 |
| Feb. 5  | 34,486 | 1,272  | 12,659 | 46,672 |
| Feb. 11 | 34,452 | 1,311  | 12,897 | 47,459 |
| Feb. 19 | 34,954 | 1,359  | 13,381 | 47,784 |
| Feb. 26 | 34,881 | 1,344  | 13,652 | 48,476 |
| Mar. 4  | 33,988 | 1,352  | 13,682 | 47,933 |
| Mar. 11 | 34,157 | 1,387  | 13,789 | 48,958 |
| Mar. 18 | 34,076 | 1,394  | 13,924 | 48,226 |
| Mar. 25 | 31,347 | 1,297  | 13,907 | 48,296 |
| Apr. 1  | 30,665 | 1,269  | 14,583 | 49,092 |
| Apr. 8  | 29,508 | 1,301  | 14,758 | 47,882 |
| Apr. 15 | 28,621 | 1,351  | 15,029 | 48,431 |
| Apr. 22 | 27,436 | 1,445  | 16,097 | 49,066 |
| Apr. 29 | 26,815 | 1,450  | 15,821 | 46,736 |
| May 6   | 27,428 | 1,474  | 16,037 | 42,267 |
| May 13  | 28,716 | 1,466  | 15,590 | 41,239 |
| May 20  | 31,257 | 1,600  | 16,022 | 39,186 |

## Indiana Forms Wheat Improvement Ass'n

A meeting of Indiana millers and some out of state was held recently at the Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind., as the result of which the Wheat Improvement Ass'n of Indiana was formed. This was followed May 18 by a meeting in the Claypool Hotel of representatives from out of state, all the agronomy heads of the Agronomy Department and the Experimental Station of Purdue and an excellent crowd was present. Representatives of the Indiana Grain Dealers, the Indiana Farm Bureau and Co-operatives, the milling and fertilizer interests, the Grange and the railroads, the full list of all having been invited. Out of this meeting came an executive committee which definitely will carry forward this program of improving true types of soft wheat thru certification for planting this Fall.

The Executive Committee is made up of: Don B. Jenkins, Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, chairman.

Representing the Indiana grain dealers: Tully Crabbs, pres. Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.; Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Secy.

Representing the Indiana Farm Bureau and co-operatives: Warren O'Hara, Director Educational Department, Indianapolis; H. L. Royce, Director Live Stock Marketing, Indianapolis, both past county agents.

Representing the fertilizer interests: Howard Kimball, V.P. Smith Agricultural Chemical Co., Indianapolis.

Representing Purdue University: Prof. Kellar Beeson, Extension Department; L. E. Hoffman, Associate Director Agriculture Extension, LaFayette, Ind.

Representing the millers: John L. Blish, Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Indiana; H. E. Coppes, Nappanee Milling Co., Nappanee, Indiana.

Following the general meeting a meeting of the newly appointed Executive Committee was held and a definite plan laid down that will be followed diligently. Under this program and with the added effort that is to be made for a wider scope for certification of a growing field in Indiana this year can expect to approximate some 350,000 bus. of certified pure soft wheat for planting this Fall. The Committee has definitely decided on types Trumbull, Fulhio, Fairfield, Rudy, Fultz, and Thorne.

At the May 18 meeting, after introductory remarks by Chairman Don Jenkins addresses were delivered by

H. J. Reed, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station on Pure Soft Wheat; its Importance;

Hassel Schenck, pres. Indiana Farm Bureau, on Productive Importance of Pure Soft Wheat from Producers Viewpoint;

Dr. G. D. Scarseth, head of Agronomy Department, of Purdue; on Are Our Indiana Soils Suitable for Extensive pure Soft Wheat Growth;

C. E. Skiver, extension agronomist, on Results from a Crop Improvement Program;

Tully Crabbs on Our Part in an Improved Pure Soft Wheat Program for Indiana;

Dr. Geo. Garnatz, of Kroger Food Foundation, on Advantages of a Sound Pure Soft Wheat Improvement Program from the Bakers' Viewpoint;

H. F. Coppes on How Will the Improvement Benefit the Producer;

L. E. Hoffman on Co-operative Work of County Agents in Pure Soft Wheat Production; and

Dr. G. H. Cutler, assistant chief in agronomy, Purdue University, on Can It Be Made to Work?

C. D. McKenzie of Quincy, Mich., has been elected pres. of the Millers National Federation.



## Soybean Loan and Purchase Program, 1944 Crop

War Food Administration May 19 announced commitment support prices of 1944-crop soybeans:

**THE BASE SUPPORT PRICE** to all farmers will be \$2.04 per net bushel for green and yellow soybeans grading U. S. No. 2 with moisture content of 14 per cent delivered by farmers to a country elevator, processing plant, or other normal delivery point. (Base support price on 1943-crop soybeans was \$1.80.)

**A PREMIUM** of 1 cent per bushel will be paid for each 0.5 per cent under 14 per cent moisture content, down to and including 11 per cent. A *discount* of 1.5 cents will be made for each 0.5 per cent in excess of 14 per cent moisture content, up to and including 18 per cent, and a *discount* of 2 cents for each 0.5 per cent in excess of 18 per cent moisture content. Moisture determinations will be rounded to the nearest 0.5 per cent.

**A DISCOUNT** of one-half cent per bushel will be made for each pound under 54 pounds per test weight bushel. Test weight determinations shall be rounded to the nearest pound. A *discount* of 0.25 cent per bushel will be made for each 5 per cent or fraction thereof in excess of 15 per cent of split soybeans.

A *discount* of two-tenths of a cent per bushel will be made for each 1 per cent of green damage in excess of 3 per cent total damage. When soybeans contain total damage in excess of 3 per cent, the first 3 per cent of total damage will be considered to be damage other than green damage.

A *discount* of one-half cent per bushel will be made for each 1 per cent of damage (other than green damage) in excess of 3 per cent, but not in excess of 25 per cent. For each 1 per cent in excess of 25 per cent but not in excess of 60 per cent a *discount* of 1 cent per bushel will be made; and for each full 1 per cent in excess of 60 per cent, a *discount* of 1.5 cents per bushel. Damage determinations will be rounded to the nearest 1 per cent.

**FOREIGN MATERIAL AND DOCKAGE** combined in excess of 2 per cent shall be deducted from the total gross weight of soybeans delivered when determining the net number of bushels of soybeans. No discount will be made for soybeans having an odor due solely to green damage.

Soybeans which grade sour, musty, and/or heating shall be subject to such discounts as may be agreed upon by the buyer and seller at the time of purchase.

The base support price for brown, black, and mixed soybeans (classes 3, 4, and 5) will be 20 cents per bushel lower than for green and yellow soybeans. The schedule of premiums and discounts shall be the same as for green and yellow soybeans. For the purpose of determining the applicable base support price, mixtures of green soybeans in class 1 and yellow soybeans in class 2 shall be disregarded, and the higher support price shall be applicable to all such soybeans unless they contain more than 5 per cent of brown, black, and/or bi-colored soybeans, either singly or in any combination.

**LOANS TO FARMERS:** Commodity Credit Corporation loans will be available to farmers at rates equal to the support prices to producers for soybeans of any class having a moisture content not in excess of 14 per cent, grading No. 4 or better with respect to all other grade factors, and stored on farms in approved storage facilities in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and in any other states where farm storage loans for soybeans may be approved by Commodity Credit Corporation. Soybeans grading weevily, or which are musty, sour, heating, or have any objectionable foreign odor shall not be eligible for loan. In addition to

the applicable loan rate, a storage advance of 7 cents per bushel will be made at the time the loan is made. Loans will be available thru Jan. 31, 1945, and will mature on demand, but not later than April 30, 1945. All loans will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

**PURCHASES FROM FARMERS:** County A.A.A. committees will be authorized to purchase soybeans from producers at the support prices for the account of C.C.C., the soybeans to be stored in C.C.C. bins or disposed of as directed by C.C.C.

**PURCHASES THROUGH WAREHOUSEMEN:** C.C.C. will offer to buy soybeans thru county and terminal warehousemen at the support price plus 5 cents per bushel in the case of purchases from country elevators, or plus 6.5 cents per bushel in the case of purchases thru terminal warehousemen. Provisions of the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement will apply to soybeans purchased from country elevators and terminal warehousemen and stored with them after purchase, except that on soybeans purchased from country elevators no loading out charge will be allowed.

**CONTRACTS WITH PROCESSORS:** C.C.C. will offer to make contracts with processors who pay farmers not less than the minimum support prices, providing for the purchase of soybeans from processors at a uniform price of \$2.04 per bushel for all green and yellow soybeans and \$1.84 per bushel for all brown, black, and mixed soybeans. These soybeans will then be sold to the processor by C.C.C. at variable prices depending upon the oil content of the soybeans and the size, type and location of the plant.

## C.C.C. Bread Wheat to Mills

C.C.C. officials met at Chicago recently to consider the advisability of allocating additional wheat to mills until the new crop is available.

A subcommittee of the Millers National Federation has asked the C.C.C. officials to arrange to sell wheat to mills where the plants are unable to obtain sufficient grain for grinding for the remainder of the crop year. In addition, the committee renewed the plea of the industry for the conservation of wheat supplies for food uses.

## To Fix Prices of Oats, Barley and Grain Sorghums

Dealers in domestic oats, barley and grain sorghums were reminded by the Office of Price Administration May 21 that any trades being made on contract for these grains at present prices will not be protected when new orders are issued pricing these grains at parity.

There will be no provision in the new regulation covering these grains which will exempt cash contracts from the new prices fixed in the order, the O.P.A. said.

The foregoing caution was put out in view of the early issuance of a regulation covering the prices of these grains.

An emergency amendment to the Canadian oats price regulation, MPR No. 511, is being prepared by O.P.A. to permit importers to make emergency sales for export. Both war food administration and the army have sought to buy oats brought in from Canada for use overseas. However, the trade imported the oats under the Murray bill, which provided that no duty need be paid on grain for feed until June 29. Customs officials ruled that, if these oats were resold for export, even for army use, the duty would have to be paid. A price which would include the duty liability would be above ceiling prices, and under present terms of MPR No. 511, no provisions for such emergency sales are made.

Rye is said to be used by the general Foods Corporation to make glucose.

## Corn Shipments to Be to Nearest Point

The Commodity Credit Corporation has issued the following amendments to its corn purchase form No. 1:

All corn purchased by any country warehouseman shall be offered to the designated purchaser nearest his elevator in line with normal shipment, except as such designated purchaser reaches his inventory limitation the corn may be offered to the next designated purchaser nearest in line who has not reached his inventory limitation.

Amendment No. 2—Effective immediately the price paid the producer for any corn grading sample because of any grading factor shall be the market value of such corn as agreed upon between the warehouseman and the seller of the corn. In case the warehouseman and seller cannot agree on a price for such sample grade corn no shelling fee shall be paid on the corn by C.C.C.

## Millers Ask End of Government Regimentation

The American Millers Ass'n in annual meeting at Louisville, Ky., May 19, adopted a resolution favoring return of civil rights to business after the war and that governmental regulation be eliminated as soon as possible.

FLOYD KEEPERS, of the Wheat Institute, Chicago, in discussing enrichment held that nearly all mills of 2,500 barrels or better capacity are prepared and equipped for enrichment, but that less than half of those of under 2,500 capacity are so equipped, altho today it is possible to secure needed equipment, which has been made available to millers by the Government. Many more will probably avail themselves of the opportunity to secure such needed equipment.

PAUL MARSHALL stated that six states have passed flour enrichment bills, and at least forty more would probably act on such laws at their next sessions, most of which states will have legislative sessions in 1945.

Officers elected included Emmett Loy, Brooksville, moved up from the vice-presidency to presidency; Coliss Watkins, Smithfield, Ky., vice-pres.; directors, added, Leo C. Walker, Washington, Ind., and W. C. Thomas, of Marion, Ind.—A. W. W.

## Seedsman Not Liable for Alleged Warranty

The Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey decided in favor of defendant, Rice Hardware Co., in the suit brought by a farmer, Joseph Julincci, to recover damages for breach of warranty of seed.

In the opinion of the court defendant offered no testimony that the poor crop was not due to factors other than quality, type or fertility of the seed, saying:

"Under the evidence in this case we perceive no basis for computing the alleged loss of the plaintiff because the seed delivered was not the kind he says he ordered.

"In the absence of proof that the seed ordered would have produced a larger crop on plaintiff's land, there was no basis for the claim that the seed was the cause of the failure of the crop."—32 *Atl. Rep.* 459.

**Warehouseman Liable for Failure to Cancel Receipts.**—Where warehouseman's chief clerk, pursuant to a scheme entered into by him and the agent of a co-operative cotton marketing ass'n to defraud the latter, instead of canceling negotiable receipts on delivery of cotton for which they were issued, as required by statute, delivered uncanceled receipts to agent to be negotiated to the ass'n, ass'n was not chargeable with its agent's knowledge that cotton represented by receipts had previously been delivered by warehouseman so as to preclude recovery by ass'n against warehouseman.—*American Cotton Co-operative Ass'n v. Union Compress & Whse. Co.* Supreme Court of Mississippi, 7 So. Rep. 2nd 537.



# Work of the Grain & Feed Dealers National

[From the Address of J. L. Welsh, President of Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, before the Kansas and Texas Ass'ns.]

Your State Association has for many years been affiliated with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association. We are very proud of this affiliation and know it has brought many benefits to your members.

Never in the history of the grain business have State and National Associations been more necessary in your daily business. Almost every trade we make is subject to Government Controls, so many controls and so many details of each control that the average man can only be sure of compliance after Long and Careful study.

Our National Ass'n has circulated these Government Orders in the quickest possible time, to all our members, so they would know the War-time orders under which they must work. We have not opposed these orders, but have freely sent groups and committees to meetings with government officials to clarify orders.

Men of our trade have spent much time and money consulting with government agencies of control. We have been proud of the attitude of most of our members of the National Ass'n during this emergency. The National Ass'n has not condoned violation or evasion. It has attempted to lead our trade into a voluntary and complete spirit of cooperation to win the war.

**SERIOUS PROBLEMS** we have had to face, and not all of them have been due to the War. For many years before the war there was an increasing interference by government agencies in the distribution of grain. Many of us came to fear (and this fear is not yet removed) that a national program of socialization was being forced upon us; a socialization coming from the fatal ideas of other lands where Tyranny has been replacing Democracy. Remember this, worst of all wars, followed directly upon the heels of the worst of all depressions. Americans had gone through trying times; they were discouraged and tolerant of any social experiment that promised to lighten their burden. But the pendulum of change swung far, until it was touching upon changes that threatened the continuance of the kind of America most of us want. We can see signs that the pendulum is now on the return swing; that a majority of Americans have rejected the ideas both of Communism and State Socialism, and have accepted the idea of Private Enterprise fairly regulated and wisely directed.

One of the controversial problems, beyond the war effort, is that of the growth of co-operatives in business. It should be made clear in the beginning that we have no fight with co-operatives, as such. Our objection is to the unusual and unfair advantages extended to them.

These advantages are noted best in two instances: (1) Freedom from a Tax Load that competitive private business must carry (2) benefits from direct government activities. These benefits come first, in the nature of Volume of business from partisan government agencies actually distributing grain and secondly, in the wide network of federal and state agencies which cleverly propagandize in favor of the co-operatives. A few co-operative leaders have tried to confuse the issue by claiming the grain trade were fighting the co-operatives.

We Do Not and Could Not oppose them for our commission men and merchandisers in many instances serve as representatives of co-operatives. We do think co-operatives should be willing to sit in with us and work out a fair basis of equal taxation.

**PRIVATE CORPORATIONS** today pay a high percentage of their incomes in Federal Corporate Taxes; co-operatives are exempt from such taxes. In the beginning our federal

Government authorized its agencies to give aid and encouragement to co-operatives so that they might get started. Now this has been interpreted to mean that government agencies who control great volumes of grain, may give co-operatives preference in handling this grain; other government agencies extend easy loans to co-operatives at low interest rates and foster in many ways the extension of the co-operative movement.

Our National Association, at its annual meeting last fall, adopted a resolution opposing government favoritism to co-operatives, and opposed their unfair tax advantages. Basically it is a question whether, in the grain business, private enterprise is to have a chance to continue in distribution, or whether we are to be forced to give advantages to co-operatives, such as the privilege of violating ceilings on grain by payment of patronage dividends, which finally will make it impossible for private business to compete against them.

Many co-operatives have hastened to subscribe to the idea expressed in our resolution; they do not want, some of them tell us, any **FREE RIDE** in our economic structure; they are Americans who still believe in the American way of free enterprise.

**AN EASY MATTER**, it would be in time of war, to become despondent because of the progress of the socialistic, or anti-business idea in America in recent years. Such despondency would be unworthy of the men who have made our grain industry. Most of you are proud of your business and willing to fight for it against all socialistic attempts to destroy it. If you can see some hope ahead; if you can anticipate a day of fair dealing for business; then you are willing to keep hope in your business as you keep hope and faith in your sons who fight for us. There **IS** a great field ahead for us if we are willing to make a fight for our place; there **IS** a New America ready to develop around us in which we still may prosper if we but understand and help work it out.

**UNUSUAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS.** Plant breeders and scientists are performing wonders under the pressure of war necessity. Experiments, already well advanced, are moving important crops into areas now too dry or too cold for present day varieties. Many food plants are being crossed to produce a great variety of New Plants. Men are at work crossing Russian bunch grass with common wheat, seeking hardier varieties of wheat. We hear stories of unusual growth and production from these experiments. Hybrid corn, now so commonly used throughout the corn belt, is only one of the many developments of our scientists.

Thru my personal connection with a Grain Alcohol Plant in my home city of Omaha, I have learned much about the dreams of our scientists as to the future use of Grain for Industrial purposes. Our Chemurgic movement can I believe open a New World for the use of grain. Few of you, I am sure, realize the urgent need of Alcohol for War Purposes. It is used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, smokeless powder, plastics, medicinals and many other uses such as its use for fuel to raise the anti-knock value of gasoline. Our war demand now for industrial Alcohol is over seven hundred million gallons and this could easily go to a billion gallons before the war is over. At present this is one of the most urgent materials needed in the war effort, but you can easily see the possibilities of Alcohol for industrial uses. From Alcohol it is rather a simple process to make butadiene; out of butadiene we can make synthetic Rubber and Plastics. The possibilities of the expanding

uses for these two products is inconceivable. The Treasury department lists more than 600 Commercial uses for Industrial Alcohol, and it is already one of the most important and widely used of all organic chemicals and we believe there is no material increase in production possible except through the use of an expanded grain production that can come from irrigation and improved farming methods.

Here is a great outlet that seems probable for the grain produced on our farms. Farmers will benefit in price as demand rises in proportion to the supply. They will also benefit by the supply of feed made out of the by-products of this alcohol production. After alcohol is made from grains of all the protein, minerals and other non-fermentable parts of the grain are recovered as a high quality protein concentrate for livestock feeding.

**OUR ALCOHOL PRODUCTION** now is entirely devoted to the war effort, but there is a future field toward which all should be looking. We have too long thought of our grain in terms of corn for hogs and cattle and wheat for humans. Today our grain crops are starting to be in demand for industry, and tomorrow the industrial demand will increase rapidly. This should help meet some of the perplexing farm problems that we have feared for the post-war period; it should make production profitable on more of our marginal farms. It will also be a move toward the decentralization of industry by bringing more important industries near areas of grain production.

**WHAT IS YOUR JOB?** We in the grain trade should do everything we can to speed the day when our Chemurgy Movement will create greater industrial use of farm crops. To be sure industries are located in your areas, the Areas of Production. To adjust your business so that you will be an efficient factor in this changed flow of grains. To so lead your State Association so that it will keep all of your members abreast of these new developments, and guide them in a better, more

[Concluded on page 400]



J. L. Welsh, Omaha, Neb., Pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n.



# Illinois Dealers Indorse Tax Equality

The 51st annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n was called to order at 2:20 p. m., Thursday, May 11, in the Hotel Pere Marquette at Peoria, by Pres. N. R. Peine, with a good attendance.

The Rev. William Atkinson Young, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, delivered the invocation.

H. H. DEWEY, pres. of the Peoria Board of Trade, welcomed the visitors to Peoria.

N. R. PEINE of Minier, Ill., delivered the following address:

## Pres. Peine's Address

With all the rules, regulations, amendments, and now freezes (enough of them coming thru the mail to keep the paper drive going in fine shape), one wonders as each new ruling comes out how he will find his way thru it. But in looking back we find that we did a lot of worrying and tried to cross bridges that never did appear, and those problems that seemed to be insurmountable in the past appear to be very insignificant now. At any rate, I am sure that the greatest disturbing factor for all of us at the present time has nothing to do with the grain business.

I for one am thankful even for the many difficulties that had to be overcome, for in solving at least some of them I find myself better equipped to meet the future road-blocks that are bound to come. Isn't it true that the weakest individuals and the most unstable businesses today are those that always have had smooth sailing? If that is the case, we of the grain trade should be as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar!

**THE SOYBEAN PROGRAM.**—Some time ago Secretary Culbertson and I attended a meeting in Chicago dealing with the soybean problem, and I am confident that some of the "gremlins" that have crept into the soybean grading, discount and premium rulings will soon be eliminated. Soybeans, a relatively new member of the grain fraternity and subject to the strictest war regulations in addition, just naturally confronted us with a problem which required study and experience. Of course, grain dealers were a little doubtful when the No. 2 bean moisture content was lowered from 15 per cent to 14 per cent, and when the new method of testing lowered them another  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, and especially when the grading standard of 1943 crowned it all! But again we, or at least I, crossed bridges before we got to them. However, tell me why, with 9 per cent and 10 per cent beans put into our bins last fall, do we not get more cracked beans out? I was instrumental in having a meeting called last winter, fearing some of these possibilities; and altho we prevented some headaches, I will have to admit that I was unduly alarmed! At this time I want to give much credit to one man who probably helped more than anyone else to smooth the soybean path for our fellow grain dealers: Mr. Charles Cummings. Thank you, Charlie!

**BUNGLING IN CORN CONTROL.**—The last few weeks corn has been a lively subject! In my mind considerable bungling was committed in the handling of this situation. Why, if this corn was so important, did they not get their supply when the corn was moving in such volume last spring? Why, when the information was broadcast that corn was needed for the war effort and the saving of lives at the front, was it necessary to insult the farmers by offering them a nickel per bushel to let go of it, when all that was needed was a little sunshine? I have taken in plenty of corn during that last few weeks, and not because of that nickel; the good Lord simply furnished us with some sunshine! Yes, I am trying to

sell the farmers on the idea that this vital corn is needed, and they are doing their part. Let's all go out and get this corn for those who need it, but at the same time let's encourage the use of a little more common sense in the future handling of the corn situation.

**HANDLE QUALITY MERCHANDISE.**—To those of you who have a merchandise line with your grain trade I will try to pass on the plan I am putting into effect at my place of business. In the past few years we have had the tendency to become careless merchandisers! We have not been salesmen, we have been hunters: hunting for anything to sell! My men are now instructed to buy the best, with no more substitute buying. Let us buy the best so that we may not give our customers the chance to say what one customer said: A certain business man had this motto on the wall, "The Best Is None Too Good!" His customer remarked, "Don't we know it!"

**CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM.**—I believe that most of us have complained a lot; not so much about the present conditions, but in contemplation of the conditions into which we are drifting! If we simply complain and nothing more, that's where we'll drift! Let us rather try to make our criticism constructive, thinking seriously of the future, even while we are doing everything in our power to bring the war to an early and successful end.

Let us not lose sight of the fact that the rights and privileges which we have surrendered for a cause, have not just disappeared into thin air! Is not that what we are fighting for across the water, and is that not what we should work for here at home? I for one think that it is time to become constructively critical about the return of these rights, and to time such action with the return of our sons and daughters! And, I for one am wondering whether this fall would not be a good time to start.

W. E. CULBERTSON, Delavan, Ill., reported on the work of the secretary's office, as follows:

## Sec'y Culbertson's Report

During the past year a considerable portion of my time was spent in attending conferences called by various governmental agencies, and attempting to interpret the price ceiling regulations, and their application, in order to furnish reliable information. This has not been easy, due to the ambiguous wording of the regulations.

**CORN CEILINGS** have been of paramount importance to our members, and the Secretary's office has had many calls and much correspondence with regard to these. We have tried in all instances to furnish reliable information in answer to all specific requests.

I am convinced that all elevators here in Illinois have made an honest and sincere effort to comply with all ceiling regulations and that where violations have occurred they have been due solely to a misunderstanding of the regulations, and that there would have been no violations if these regulations had been written in plain and simple language devoid of legal phraseology.

**INTRASTATE GRAIN RATES.**—Thru the efforts of a joint traffic committee from the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, headed by Mr. C. H. Stout, the local intrastate rates on corn to Chicago have been continued until October, 1944. It is the intention of the joint committee to ask that the expiration date be further extended.

**PRE-SHIPING RATES ON EX-BARGE GRAIN** have been the subject of litigation since 1939. The joint traffic committee has

objected to the special benefits to barge grain after it reached the terminus of the river route. These objections have been sustained by the examiner from the Interstate Commerce Commission, who first heard the case; by the 2nd Section of the ICC, and by the ICC as a whole; and the Supreme Court; however, after the Supreme Court had passed on the case the shippers interested in the handling of barge grain applied to the ICC for a reconsideration of the case, and a hearing was held in Chicago before Examiner Fuller, Dec. 14, 1943. Up to the present no report on his findings has been issued.

**WHILE THE SOYBEAN PRICE SCHEDULE** for the 1943 crop provided for an increase in the handling of the soybeans by the country elevators there was considerable dissatisfaction with the discounts set up in that schedule, and a special committee from the two state associations worked out a schedule of single factor discounts and forwarded it to the Commodity Credit Corporation for the handling of the 1944 soybeans. On March 28, the CCC called a meeting of soybean producers, processors and handlers, in Chicago, and submitted a tentative soybean price schedule for the 1944 crop, which when it came to grading factors was in the main that which our committee had recommended. The proposed program, with a few minor changes, was approved by all interests represented.

Due to tire and gas rationing I was unable to attend the usual number of local meetings, or make the usual number of calls upon our members, this past year. Our membership has shown an increase, and the finances of the Association are in practically the same condition as of a year ago, as you will note from the following statement of Receipts and Expenditures:

| Receipts                                      |            |
|---|------------|
| Balance on hand May 1, 1943 .....             | \$ 567.50  |
| Membership Dues .....                         | \$3,310.00 |
| Directory Advertising .....                   | 1,422.10   |
| Total .....                                   | \$5,299.60 |
| Disbursements                                 |            |
| Postage .....                                 | \$ 211.44  |
| Annual convention .....                       | 82.29      |
| Telephone, telegraph and express .....        | 99.58      |
| Printing .....                                | 20.56      |
| Office supplies .....                         | 76.02      |
| 1944 Directory .....                          | 468.76     |
| Dues to National Ass'n .....                  | 100.00     |
| Dues to Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. .... | 15.00      |
| Social security tax .....                     | 33.00      |
| Stenographer .....                            | 900.45     |
| Secretary's expense .....                     | 319.51     |
| Secretary's salary .....                      | 2,388.20   |
|   | \$4,714.81 |

Bal. on hand May 1, 1944 ..... \$ 584.79

FRED E. VERRY, Armington, Ill., in his report as treas. agreed with the figures of Sec'y Culbertson's financial statement.

VERNON SCOTT, Chicago, Ill., vice pres. of the National Tax Equality Ass'n, delivered a stirring address on the perils of tax inequality, which is published elsewhere.

S. F. LYNCH, superintendent of transportation of the Illinois Central Railroad, told of the grain car situation, pointing out that war time conditions have brought about a dislocation of grain car equipment. "The Illinois Central owns 19,654 box cars and on the Illinois Central are only 2,377. Of 500 cars specially fit for flour that we own only 36 are on our tracks.

"In 1943 the Illinois Central hauled 366,580 cars of freight to the 148 defense plants adjacent to our rails.

"Manpower situation is serious. Thousands have left our employ. We operate 11 schools for employees.

"We solicit suggestions from employees. In 6th year of operation we received 102,203 suggestions; 14,138 or 13.8 per cent have been adopted, cash awards going to 2,165 workers.

"LAND GRANT RATES cost the Illinois Central \$29,000,000 in one year. There is every reason for repeal of the land grant rate provision.

"I do not wonder that cars are being bunched

[Continued on page 386]



# Oklahoma Ass'n Demands Tax Equality

The Oklahoma Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n met at Enid May 17 and 18 for its forty-seventh annual convention.

The excellent crop prospects, governmental competition, bureaucratic bungling, and tax inequalities, were subjects of discussion at the business sessions held in the Ball Room of the Youngblood Hotel.

## Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT BEN U. FEUQUAY, Enid, presided at the opening session, and after welcoming the delegates appointed the following committees:

Resolutions: R. A. McClintock, Enid; Claud Nicholson, Enid; and Vern Goltry, Enid.

Nominations: Jim Ewing, Enid; Dale Johnston, Enid; and Percy Gheen, Woodward.

SECRETARY E. R. HUMPHREY, Enid, reviewed the Ass'n activities during the year, which included issuing 22 bulletins for the guidance of members on O.P.A. problems, and he asked for suggestions for improvement of the service.

J. L. WELSH, Omaha, Pres. Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, delivered a very able address on the national economic and political conditions affecting the grain industry, and he told of the activities of the National Ass'n in making the regulations more workable. His address is printed elsewhere in this issue.

O. J. STEVENS, O.P.A. regional price specialist, Dallas, said that it was his job to help the grain trade and O.P.A. in ironing out their differences. Answering questions, he stated until the new oat ceilings are out, purchases of oats and barley from farmers must be on the basis of Kansas City or Fort Worth less freight, even tho these grains were being shipped in at much higher prices. He said, "The new oat regulations might be late for the Texas and Oklahoma dealers, but meantime we will try to make workable interpretations under 511 until the new regulations are out."

Feed wheat controlled by C.C.C. is not under O.P.A. jurisdiction, and answering another question, he stated that O.P.A. would not admit it if a change in the wheat ceiling was contemplated but that he was sure that there is none contemplated.

R. G. CARGILL, Minneapolis, Pres. Victoria Elevator Co., in his address on "Tax Equalization," called attention to the tremendous advantage enjoyed by government owned industries and co-operatives, operating free of federal income tax and demanded that they bear their fair share of federal taxes.

He told of the phenomenal expansion of these companies with profits which private industry must pay as taxes, and stated that if private industry is to survive, equitable taxes must be paid by all.

Phillip R. O'Brien, Pres. Chicago Board of Trade, delivered an address, "The Planners Risk Our Daily Bread." His address is published elsewhere in this issue.

## The Enid Banquet

The annual banquet was held in the Ball Room of the Youngblood Hotel Wednesday evening. The 250 delegates and ladies enjoyed an exceptional steak dinner and are still wondering where the Enid dealers were able to gather the ration points for such a luxury.

ROY J. ELAM, Enid, served as toastmaster and Super Salesman, Elmer Sizzle Wheeler, Dallas, Tex., gave some pointers on salesmanship in a seller's market.

## Thursday Session

President Feuquay again presided at the second and closing session.

PROF. RANDALL T. KLEMME, A. & M. College, Stillwater, discussed "Economic Alternatives in the Post War U. S."

In setting up a program for agriculture, he said that it cannot be treated as a thing apart, but is bound up in the problem of the whole, nor can we separate economics from politics.

The agricultural problems he listed as, 1, use of agricultural resources, 2, income of the farm family, and 3, distribution of food and fiber.

Speaking of the first he said that we have exploded the theory of restricted production as contrary to the best interests of society and the nation as a whole. He favored a flexible market price system as opposed to a parity price which tends to perpetuate maladjustments in effect in the base price period.

The most economic use of resources, he said, may not produce the highest income and if society feels that income is too low it must be prepared to grant direct relief, subsidize, or as he favors, the extension of investment in the individual thru public educational program, roads, schools, etc.

Referring to distribution, he said that the operation of a free market price facilitates distribution, but that we may need government supervision to prevent unscrupulous competition.

Prof. Klemme set up three alternatives for the post war period: unregulated competition, state socialism, and a balance of private enterprise and public projects such as roads, schools, etc., to fill the gaps, and he favored the last.

J. F. MOYER, Dodge City, Kans., Sec'y Kansas Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, lauded the farmers' efforts in meeting the increased wheat requirements and predicted a Kansas crop of 150 million bushels.

SECY HUMPHREY led a round table discussion on wheat ceilings and feed problems, and announced Oklahoma sectional meetings to be held at Hobart, May 22; Clinton, May 23; Woodward, May 24; Alva, May 25; and El Reno, May 27.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Vern Goltry, Enid, reporting for the resolutions committee, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

### FAVOR LIKE TAXES FOR ALL

Whereas, Taxes have increased more than any other item in the cost of living and of carrying on private business, and

Whereas, the Federal Government, exempt of taxation, has and continues to engage in business on a tremendous scale, and

Whereas, all forms of business and institutions exempted of income taxes now have a decided advantage over tax paying competition engaged in the same line of business, and

Whereas, this unequal taxation has become a heavy burden to the tax payers with a threat to this nation's standard of living and the security of our Republican form of Government, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Congress should revise and rewrite the tax laws to apply to any and every kind of business alike with exemption to none; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to every member of Congress from the State of Oklahoma.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Ben Feuquay, Enid, reporting for the nominating committee, submitted the following officers who were unanimously elected: President, Gordon Hayton, Billings; V. P., King Aitken, Alva; Sec'y-Treas., E. R. Humphrey, Enid; Directors: W. O. Wheeler, Weatherford; John Johntz, Alva; Carl Newberry, Enid; L. W. Sanford, Enid; and Harry James, Gage.

## In Attendance at Enid

Registration was under the direction of R. T. Hassman of Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., who with his assistants registered the 250 delegates.

OKLAHOMA dealers included: V. L. Newland, Ada; C. F. Caudill, Altus; O. E. Bailey, J. H. Johntz, Alva; Fred Martin, Dave W. Maxon, Blackwell; Carl E. Zobisch, Butler; Gordon Hayton, Billings; Scott Reay, Canton;

Martha Calkins, Chelsea; L. L. Baltz, D. A. Mock, Cherokee; F. A. Cope, Frank Stauffer, Chickasha; A. J. Orr, Cordell; Elmer Estill, Covington; E. R. Beberniss, Custer; F. R. McClelland, Dover; C. V. Page, Douglas;

R. L. Evans, Eagle City; Kermit P. Schafer, W. H. Schroeder, W. H. Thraillkill, El Reno; H. F. James, Gage; Roy D. Baines, E. J. Horne, Earl Osborn, Hennessey; J. F. Wright, Hooker; W. E. Shephard, Hobart; A. D. Hughes, Hunter; Munson Church, Jet; L. E. Armstrong, Glenn Johnston, James Dean, A. R. Lankard, I. E. Larrabee, Lee McGlasson, R. T. Strunk, T. R. Warren, Kingfisher;

R. B. Graves, Laverne; John O'Brien, Lahoma; Jess Mansfield, Lambert; E. C. Wegener, Minco; J. R. Pattons, Mountain View; E. S. Bouldin, Muskogee; Lee Shorter, Nash; J. D. Butts, Oakwood; Oscar Dow, Harry Hunter, Okarche; Owen Wimberly, Okeene; R. R. Dill, R. H. Jordan, Bob Maney, A. L. Moses, A. B. Richert, Frank Winters, J. L. Yergler, Oklahoma City; Ray R. Fuzzree, Orienta;

Ray Osborn, Pocasset; D. J. Donahue, Jr., D. E. Spencer, Ponca City; George Ingram, Salt Fork; Louis Zahn, Sharon; Ray Ingle, Henry A. Meyer, Shattuck; Haskell Cudd, Harold Goodholm, Stillwater; Jim E. Smith, Union; Calvin Duggan, E. O. Wheeler, Watonga; W. O. Wheeler, Weatherford; L. S. Fisher, Woodward; John McGrady, Yewed; Art Heiss, W. Winton, Yukon;

TEXAS was represented by G. L. Collins, W. A. Howard, J. C. Crouch, Frank White, Dallas; L. R. Conner, Farnsworth; Carl Ferguson, H. H. Hitch, Dub Newsom, K. K. Smith, Art Waltman, Fort Worth; Clarence E. Lee, Greenville.

KANSAS sent W. W. Manifold, Anthony; J. F. Moyer, Dodge City; Geo. Bedwell, Leroy Livingston, Hutchinson; O. E. Bedell, Art Gill, Bill Root, U. L. Shelton, Wichita; W. T. Vails, Wellington.

KANSAS CITY was represented by Luke Bytner, A. H. Fuhrman, L. C. Grubbs, E. R. Jessen, Fred L. Klecan, Jack Martin, and Ted O'Sullivan.

CHICAGO sent J. A. Benjamin, Philip R. O'Brien, and K. B. Pierce.

R. G. Cargill came from Minneapolis, Kurt Horn, from St. Louis, and J. L. Welsh from Omaha.

Machinery and supply men included L. A. Mideke, E. Sprague, H. H. Smith, Oklahoma City; and Percy J. Gheen, Woodward.

## Soybean Inspections Decrease

Inspected receipts of soybeans dropped sharply in April, a total of 3,709 cars compared with 5,066 cars in March. Inspected receipts for the period from October to April this season were 73,805 cars compared with 56,934 cars for the same period last season.

The quality of soybeans inspected in April was slightly lower than the preceding month, 90 per cent grading No. 2 or better compared with 92 per cent in March. Ten per cent fell in the lower grades in April compared with 8 per cent in March and 13 per cent in February. Eighty-seven per cent graded No. 2 or better from October through April this season compared with 32 per cent for the corresponding months last year.

Inspections of soybeans in April include truck receipts equivalent to about 24 cars.

Soybeans: Inspected Receipts, April, 1944, in Carlots<sup>1</sup>

| Class                | Grade  |        |       |        | Total  |
|----------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|                      | No. 1  | No. 2  | No. 3 | Sample |        |
| Yellow               | 1,965  | 1,360  | 268   | 43     | 3,675  |
| Green                | —      | —      | —     | —      | 0      |
| Brown                | —      | 1      | —     | —      | 1      |
| Black                | 1      | 1      | 1     | —      | 3      |
| Mixed                | 6      | 18     | 1     | —      | 27     |
| Total cars           | 1,972  | 1,380  | 270   | 43     | 3,709  |
| Percentages          | 53     | 37     | 8     | 1      | 100    |
| Oct.-Apr.            | 39,812 | 24,277 | 8,130 | 1,064  | 522    |
| 1943-44, Percentages | 54     | 33     | 11    | 1      | 1      |
| Oct.-Apr.            | 7,567  | 10,929 | 9,700 | 7,128  | 21,610 |
| 1942-43, Percentages | 13     | 19     | 17    | 13     | 38     |

<sup>1</sup>Truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,500 bushels equal 1 carlot.

The Illinois Cereal Mills, Paris, Ill., and Patent Cereal Co., Geneva, N. Y., were designated May 13 as authorized purchasers of corn acquired by the government under the provisions of the corn marketing program now in effect in 125 counties in five mid-western corn producing states.



# The Planners Risk Our Daily Bread

BY PHILIP RAYMOND O'BRIEN, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, before Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n.

It must be stated that the serious bread and feed grain situation is a direct outgrowth of failure to take sound advice available from you practical men who have lived and worked and dreamed of building a sounder agriculture and a sounder grain trade.

**ABUNDANCE FADING INTO SCARCITY.**—Instead of helping to guide the now grotesque policies of the great minds in Washington, you and other practical men of the trade must sit on the sidelines and watch wheat reserves being drained at an alarming rate that could bring rationing of supplies. We cannot use four bushels of wheat and grow only three without exhausting reserves. We cannot send our finest bread grains to the hog trough and alcohol vat at such alarming rate without later paying the consequences.

It looks like our nation will be at war for at least another year. Today we should be examining requirements, for we are facing complete exhaustion due to immense food, feed and industrial demands. This in spite of the huge carry-over built up from previous record crops and with the importation of 200,000,000 bushels of Canadian grain last year. The period of abundance is fading into an impending scarcity.

Beneficial moisture in our Winter and Spring wheat territories provides a hopeful note.

**PRICE-FIXING BLUNDERS.**—At some later date volumes will be written on the price-fixing blunders. Seen in its final clear perspective, men will stand aghast at the chances taken by the small group with supreme power to fix prices, establish rigid ceilings and gamble with the great stake of national nutrition. Those determining the price the farmer shall receive for his toil and the price the consumer must pay for products are largely visionary and incompetent to assume a responsibility of such magnitude. Their blunders will be cumulative and will inevitably come back to plague the nation.

Over and over again the price fixers have been warned that when prices are determined by buyers and sellers, composed of farmer, processor, miller, warehouseman and other elements of our established economy, the mistake of one is balanced by the good judgment of the other, a fair and proper price is determined in a free and open market, the stream of commerce flows steadily forward and supply rises to meet demand. The lesson seems clear to all save those in control.

Supply and demand constantly fluctuate in our economy. These inflexible price ceilings imposed upon the farmer prevent adjustments and create absurd and dangerous situations. It is a continuation of these inflexible price ceilings that we fear because we know there can be but one result, and that a dangerous one.

Prices must keep livestock and feed in balance. The longer recognition of this necessary adjustment is postponed the more serious the final accounting.

**DESTRUCTION OF EXCHANGES.**—Price fixing and rigid ceilings have affected the business on our Exchange to a marked degree. Volume in future trading and cash grain receipts has fallen to the smallest on record. This points the danger signal all producers should take cognizance of, because without this marketing machinery, which has served agriculture so well for nearly a century, no other substitute has been found except governmental price fixing, which means complete regimentation of agriculture. Of course, we are operating under a war economy; we must expect incident hardships; but we are likewise functioning under the administrative agencies

of our Government whose acts, one on the other, stop up the commercial channels and block the free flow of grain. Control of commodity prices within reasonable bounds is an essential factor in the pursuit of our major aims—Victory in the War of Nations. We must and will attain that victory. If the destruction of all Exchanges could aid such an effort, no one would hesitate to approve and rejoice at such a step.

Other businesses may and do depend upon agriculture for a part of their earnings, but we depend upon it for the whole of ours. Some businesses can and do prosper when agriculture is depressed, but ours never has and never can.

One of the most serious penalties of experimental legislation, and one to which, strangely enough, scant attention is given in the hour of enactment, is the almost utter impossibility of securing its repeal. The most flagrant failure in the test of application seldom leads a government to retrace its steps by the obviously sensible process of repealing a law of demonstrated injury to its people. Herein lies a fundamental objection to business ventures on the part of the governments. Men and governments alike are human, and will err, but no sane man desires to patch up and continue his mistakes; while the cumbersome process of legislation almost uniformly seeks the circuitous, and again experimental route of amendment and not repeal.

If the wealth could be created by law, no nation would be poor. If legislation could determine prices and channels of trade, all commerce would be profitable.

**WHY THE BOARD OF TRADE.**—The opinion has prevailed from time to time among the critics of the Chicago Board of Trade that it is an institution organized to speculate in grains—nothing is further from the truth.

The Chicago Board of Trade was organized with 82 members on April 3, 1848, with the following objectives in view—

"To maintain a commercial exchange; to promote uniformity in the customs and usages of merchants; to inculcate principles of justice and equity in trade; to facilitate the speedy adjustment of business disputes; to acquire and disseminate valuable commercial and economic information; and generally to secure to its members the benefits of cooperation in the furtherance of their legitimate pursuits."

**FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT PRICE CONTROL.**—The cry has been raised for years that a little group of men regulate prices.

One need but refer to the Federal Farm Board fiasco of the early thirties to explode that theory. With a capital of five hundred million dollars, an attempt was made to drive out the experienced men of the markets and to stabilize prices. Strange to say, with the so-called speculator curbed and the Farm Board buying enormous quantities of wheat, prices declined until they reached the lowest points on record. The effort was abandoned. Does this not explode the theory that a little group of men can manipulate prices?

The Canadian Government tried the same experiment, with the same result. After it had driven the speculator out of the market, the Government was forced to enter in a futile attempt to support prices, commenting in effect that speculators had disappeared from the commodity markets and as a result there was no one to absorb the ordinary hedging sales of the grain elevator companies and prices were being unduly depressed. Someone had to provide the cushion that was normally provided by the speculator—the Government had undertaken to provide the cushion.

**VALUE OF EXCHANGES.**—After the bit-

ter experience they appointed a Commission to investigate trading in grain futures and its value. Sir Josiah Stamp was appointed chairman. I will not burden you with the full findings after a complete survey had been made, not only in Canada, but in the United States as well. But the Commission found:

1. It furnishes an effective and convenient system of price insurance in the merchandising of grain.

2. It makes possible a continuous market in which cash grain can at any moment be bought or sold, and the transaction financed, at prices having a direct relationship to world prices.

3. Its net results, despite the temporary disturbance of which operations in the futures markets may at times be the cause, is to give to the producer a better price than he could otherwise on the average hope to secure.

**PRES. COOLIDGE ON GOVERNMENT PRICE CONTROL.**—May I quote the expressed opinion of President Calvin Coolidge, relative to any government's ability to control prices—

"The European cartel for maintaining an arbitrary price for steel has been abandoned. The plan failed. Some years ago our government was trying to fix a price for silver. More recently the British were trying to control rubber. In Brazil it was coffee, in Cuba sugar, and in Canada the wheat market. Our producers tried to hold the price of copper and the Farm Board went into wheat and cotton.

"None of these efforts has been a success. It is not possible to repeal the law of supply and demand, of cause and effect, or of action and reaction. Value is a matter of opinion. An Act of Congress has small jurisdiction over what men think.

"When the consumer buys a product it goes out of the market and disappears. When private or public agents buy to fix an arbitrary price the product is still in the market, every customer knows it and waits for the resale. The price can be held only as a local or temporary expedient which usually makes matters worse. But because all of us are bigger than some of us, not even the United States Treasury is powerful enough to put an arbitrary price on the great world staples with any permanent success."

**POTOMAC FEVER.**—When one hears expressions of professional bureaucrats and former businessmen who must have become inculcated with "Potomac Fever," arguing that

[Concluded on page 387]



P. R. O'Brien, Pres., Chicago Board of Trade.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Foosland, Ill.—May 12.—Ninety-five per cent of the contemplated oats acreage was sown.—A. E. Ball, Foosland Grain Co.

Virden, Ill., May 12.—Oats crop will be short, not planted account of weather, increasing acreage of corn and beans.—Virden Grain Co.

Baird, Tex., May 11.—Crop is late and should start moving in June. Have good prospect for a fair crop this year, the first we have had in some time.—B. L. Bodystun.

Livingston, Tenn., May 9.—Crop conditions good in this section. Moisture good. Wheat acreage about 80 per cent of last year. Some abandonment on account of late sowing and freezes.—The Gate City Mills.

Goldendale, Wash.—Present prospects for a bumper wheat crop in this vicinity grow better daily. Favorable weather conditions have sent fall-sown wheat up rapidly and there is a better stand than for some years.—F.K.H.

Yakima, Wash.—It's low-level bombing season in the Yakima valley, with dust as ammunition and pea weevils and beetles as the enemy. Pilots of the Central Aircraft Co. who fly at shoe-top level even wear gas masks for some of the aerial spraying. The spraying will continue until October.—F.K.H.

Socorro, N. M., May 9.—Very little wheat being grown now in the Rio Grande Conservancy District, hardly enough for feed requirements. Upland wheat critical; no late moisture, considerable winter kill and blow out. We judge coming crop about 70 per cent of normal if rains are deferred.—Crown Mills Co.

Walla Walla, Wash., May 18.—Wheat and peas, the major crops of Walla Walla County, are expected to be raised in record quantities this year. Wheat will be planted to at least 204,000 acres, an increase of 25,000 acres over the '43 total. About 16,083 acres will be eventually planted to peas, an increase of 4,000 acres over 1943.—F.K.H.

Stronghurst, Ill., May 20.—The farmers are way behind in their planting. Weather was so wet that not over 50 per cent of the oats were seeded. Plowing for corn couldn't be started until about May 10, and since then the weather has not permitted them to work over half of the time. Very little planting done as yet.—Stronghurst Grain & Mdse. Co.

Frankton, Ind., May 20.—Short oats crop due to delay in planting on account of rain, which will result in larger acreage of corn and soybeans. It looks now as if our pig crop will be about 40 per cent smaller than last year, due to loss in farrowing, which has been high this spring, and the reduction in brood sows. Wheat crop looks good at this time.—Maurice Edwards, mgr., Farmers Grain & Coal Co.

Decatur, Ill., May 20.—The best kind of growing weather for wheat, oats and grasses, and the response to sunshine and moisture, is very gratifying. Winter wheat condition is above average; the warm, clear weather has improved the color and helped check the tendency toward rank growth. Oats vary from just being sown to six inches high. Many farmers gave up planting oats because of the lateness of the season. Agricultural colleges estimate that one bushel per acre is lost for every day past May 1 that oats seeding is delayed. There is no doubt that late planted oats usually yield considerably less than those seeded on time. Pastures are improving rapidly, condition 85 per cent compared with 74 per cent last year.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Sanborn, Minn., May 12.—Grain seeding is way behind schedule. Farmers are just beginning to get into their fields now. This has been the wettest spring since 1919. Approximately 25 per cent of acreage will have to be abandoned. Oats are being seeded now and also corn is being planted. Seems queer, both being put in at the same time.—Farmers Elevator Co., Bruce Edgar, mgr.

Oak Harbor, O., May 20.—Wheat looks fine; oat acreage will be small. Soy bean acreage will be large, sowing just started. Corn acreage will be under the usual planted, just getting ready to plant same. Alfalfa and clovers look good and have a good growth. Acreage a bit under average. Soil plenty wet as yet and will take good weather from here to make good crops.—The Oak Harbor Co-operative Co., per Bricker.

Spokane, Wash.—T. H. Hibbit, grain buyer for Boyd-Conlee Co., returning recently from a trip to the Big Bend and Palouse County called winter wheat conditions as of today (May 1) "practically perfect. There is a large acreage, there has been no winter kill in the districts I visited and fields are looking good. Moisture conditions are all right. I heard some reports of a prospective reduction in pea acreage. Spring seeding is well under way and will continue for perhaps three weeks yet in the Big Bend and Palouse country," he said.

Helena, Mont., May 17.—Growing conditions for crops over the state were improved during the week by the warmer weather and in those areas where there was sufficient soil moisture, crop progress was good. Winter wheat growth was spotted, with some sections reporting that results of moisture deficiency are beginning to show in the tops of the knolls. Spring wheat seeding is nearly completed with the earlier seedings up. Feed grain seeding is behind spring wheat with the central and northeastern counties lagging behind the other sections.—Jay G. Diamond, B.A.E. J. C. Taylor Extension Service.

Chicago, Ill., May 10.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co. reports: Lines east: Illinois-Iowa: Plowing and seeding of corn retarded account of weather conditions. Missouri: None planted due to continued wet weather. A large increase in acreage in prospect. Lines west: Very little corn planted to date account wet weather. It is expected acreage will be increased due to lateness of season for planting of small grains.—C & S. reports: Planting just started with abundance of soil moisture. Prospects for crop good. Acreage will show some increase.—F. W. & D. C. reports: Land has been prepared and planting will start as soon as the soil dries out.

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 10.—The indicated production of winter wheat is 64,638,000 bus. compared with 31,711,000 bus. in 1943 and 48,419,000 bus. the 10-year (1933-42) average. The indicated yield is 14.0 bus. per acre compared with 9.5 bus. per acre in 1943. The estimated acreage for harvest is 4,617,000 acres compared with 3,338,000 acres harvested in 1943 and 4,020,000 acres, the average acreage harvested during the 10 years preceding 1943. If favorable conditions prevail from now until harvest, it is estimated that abandonment of acreage will not exceed 10.0 percent. A large part of the abandonment of acreage has been due to wind erosion in the northwestern counties and to the poor germination of seed caused from lack of soil moisture in the fall months. Crop conditions vary widely. Early sown wheat is in better condition than late seeded wheat. Reports indicate that excessive moisture has caused a rank growth in some localities. The 1944 rye crop is estimated at 1,188,000 bushels compared with 897,000 bushels in 1943 and 603,000 bushels, the 10-year average. The acreage for harvest is estimated at 125,000 acres compared with 138,000 harvested in 1943 and 67,000 acres, the 10-year (1933-42) average.—K. D. Blood, Agricultural Statistician in Charge.

Springfield, Ill., May 16.—Winter wheat condition varies from fairly good to very good, with progress during the week mostly good. Most of the crop now has two to four joints, and some is booting in the south. In height it ranges from 6 to 10 inches in the north and from 18 to 30 or more in the extreme south. A little wheat is heading in Saline County. Oat sowing is terminated, varying from some not up to the earliest 6 inches high; stands are fair to good, and condition ranges from poor to very good. Rye is heading in several localities, and barley is all headed in Perry and Saline Counties. Alfalfa and clover are mostly good and some clover is beginning to bloom in the south. Some new crops of clover are not yet sown; much of the new crop that is up is good.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 18.—The general outlook for crop production is good this year. The single biggest factor for taking an optimistic view is the plentiful amount of soil moisture in the grain growing sections of the country. Though parts of Montana and North Dakota are in need of moisture, precipitation elsewhere has been heavy and even excessive in some areas. On the other hand, the late seeding of spring grains is causing some concern. Should hot dry winds come during flowering or filling time severe damage could result. What is needed now is more seasonable weather with plenty of sunshine, in order to give the farmers a chance to complete spring field work and give crops an opportunity to catch up on the backward growth.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Topeka, Kan., May 11.—The Kansas winter wheat production is estimated at 158,268,000 bus. or an improvement of about 11,847,000 bus. from a month earlier, according to the May 1 Crop Report issued cooperatively by the Bureau of Agri. Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agr. At the close of the month, topsoil was saturated over the entire state and soil moisture extended to a depth of at least three to four feet over all except the extreme western and north central counties where tests showed soil moisture extending generally to a depth of from two to three feet. Little field work was possible during April because of wet fields. Seeding of oats, barley and flax was suspended and a considerable portion of the acreage intended for spring grains will be diverted to corn, sorghums, and soybeans. Spring grains have made slow growth and little corn was planted by May 1.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 833 cars of wheat tested during April by the Kansas City office of Kansas grain inspection department was 13.67 per cent and 893 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.97 per cent. The total of 1,726 cars tested by both departments showed an average of 13.31 per cent protein, compared with 13.06 per cent on 2,972 cars in April, 1943. For the crop year to date—July through April—the Kansas department reports an average of 13.34 per cent on 27,397 cars tested, against 13.09 per cent on 29,247 cars in the same months a year earlier, while Missouri averaged 12.96 per cent on 21,922 cars in the ten months of the crop year, compared with 12.73 per cent on 17,798 cars in a similar period a year ago. A market average of 13.17 per cent protein is shown on the total inspections here so far for the crop year of 49,319 cars, compared with 12.95 per cent on 45,234 cars in the corresponding ten months of the previous crop year.

Ottawa, Ont., May 19.—Canadian farmers' planting intentions for 1944 crops shows a 22 per cent upturn in probable wheat acreage, but general decreases for feed grains. Percentage decreases for the latter are 3 per cent on oats; barley, 6 per cent; rye, 30 per cent; flax, 18 per cent. An increase of close to 4 million acres in the area to be seeded to wheat this year compared with 1943 is indicated. This increase will occur largely at the expense of oats, barley, flax and summer fallow and will



July 17. Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n, Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga.

|                     | Option |       | May  | May  | May  | May  | May  | May  | May  | May  | May  | May  | May  |       |
|---------------------|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
|                     | High   | Low   | 10   | 11   | 12   | 13   | 15   | 16   | 17   | 18   | 19   | 20   | 22   | 23    |
| Chicago .....       | 171%   | 155%  | 166% | 163% | 163% | 163% | 161% | 162% | 161% | 162% | 161% | 161% | 161% | 159%  |
| Minneapolis .....   | 165%   | 155   | 161% | 159% | 159% | 159% | 158% | 158% | 158  | 159  | 158% | 157% | 157% | 155%  |
| Kansas City .....   | 171%   | 153%  | 158% | 156% | 156% | 156  | 155% | 156  | 155% | 156% | 155% | 154% | 154% | 153%  |
| Duluth, durum ..... | 162%   | ..... | 161  | 160  | 160  | 160  | 160  | 160  | 160  | 160  | 161  | 161  | 159% | 159%  |
| Milwaukee .....     | 171%   | ..... | 166% | 163% | 163% | 163% | 161% | 162% | 161% | 162% | 162  | 161% | 161% | ..... |
| <b>Rye</b>          |        |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
| Chicago .....       | 184    | 111   | 123  | 120  | 119% | 118% | 116% | 117% | 115% | 115% | 115% | 112  | 113% | 111   |
| Minneapolis .....   | 125%   | 105%  | 118% | 115% | 114% | 114  | 112% | 113% | 111% | 112  | 110% | 106% | 109% | 107%  |
| Winnipeg, October   | 130%   | 110%  | 125% | 123% | 121% | 122% | 117% | 118% | 115% | 116% | 115% | 112  | 114% | 110%  |
| <b>Oats</b>         |        |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
| Chicago .....       | 78½    | 70    | 74½  | 74¼  | 73%  | 73%  | 72%  | 72½  | 71%  | 72   | 72%  | 71%  | 72%  | 72%   |
| <b>Barley</b>       |        |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
| Chicago .....       | 125%   | 112%  | 118% | 117% | 115% | 115% | 113% | 114% | 113% | 113½ | 113½ | 113% | 113% | 113%  |



## Illinois Dealers Indorse Tax Equality

[Continued from page 381]

in transit. This is because we have so many inexperienced employees.

"Heavier loading by shipper has made a worthwhile contribution to conservation of equipment.

"Our railroad shops last year built 20 locomotives.

"We thank you very much for the assistance you have given us."

C. P. CUMMINGS of the Allied Mills, Peoria, conducted a discussion of soybean regulations.

N. R. PEINE: Personally I feel I can store if I get the same grade out as I get in. It is very important to use common sense in grading.

Mr. Cummings took up the proposed soybean regulations as published in full on page 268 of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS for Apr. 12.

"As I read this all the way down discounts and premiums are now on other factors than the numerical grades.

"Let's do what we are going to do before the beans start to move next fall.

A speaker: If we let up on dockage we are headed for trouble in the future.

RAY BOWDEN: The copy we have here, as the result of the Chicago meeting was changed as to moisture content.

MR. CUMMINGS: As an inspector cannot state what "sour" comes from all I can see out of that is confusion.

It was pointed out that it was difficult to test every truck-load for moisture, that on combined beans the moisture decreased as the hours of the day passed.

Mr. Culbertson, who has a farm in Texas, said wheat growers in Texas do not operate combines as early or as late in the day as do Illinois farmers, and thus avoid hauling to the elevators grain that is damp from dew.

MR. BOWDEN: "This system of handling beans is about buttoned up in Washington.

"A group from Indiana and Ohio suggested that 5 cents was too small a margin for an elevator handling a small volume and suggested a sliding scale up to 7 cents."

An opinion published in the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, page 261, by Carl Schulz of the O.P.A. was read to the effect that mark-up is not broker's commission. The one and one-half cents is only allowed a seller of beans who buys for his own account and then resells.

CLIFF D. CARPENTER, Washington, D. C., special assistant to the chief of the Feed Management Branch, spoke of organized chaos out of regimented confusion. His remarks are published elsewhere.

ELIZABETH BONHAM, of the Peoria

district office of the O.P.A., substituted for Miss Lee Schwartz, attorney of the Washington O.P.A. office, in the panel discussion of grain and feed ceilings.

Questioned as to one and one-quarter cents for shelling and three and three-quarters for hauling, Miss Bonham said she could not take a definite position now. "It is a little dangerous." The point was that the public cannot violate the law by paying above the ceiling but that any government agency such as the C.C.C. has the privilege of violating the ceiling, this permission being found in Sec. 19 of O.P.A. regulations.

Miss Bonham said truckers can not raise handling charges; as charges were frozen in March, 1942. "The sheller on the farm is not subject to price control. If he shells elsewhere he is."

## The Peoria Banquet

Nearly 400 diners attended the banquet at the headquarters hotel.

Pres. Peine announced the names of the resolutions and nominating committees.

Resolutions: L. W. Railsback, W. A. Webb and A. C. Koch.

Nominations: L. B. Walton, C. H. Stout and C. J. Potter.

RAY B. BOWDEN, executive vice pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, proved very entertaining as guest speaker at the banquet.

He told a funny story about a Scandinavian who put in an order to buy a "water sheep" as he described it, when what he wanted was an hydraulic ram.

Mr. Bowden's description of Washington as a beautiful city held his auditors spellbound.

Speaking on "The Year of Decision" Mr. Bowden outlined the economic threats to the grain and feed trade thru the expansion of federal controls.

"It has been dinned into your ears that these regimental controls are to be continued after the war. Are we going into Nationalism or world trade?

"The American is one of the oldest governments in the world. Today our republican form of government is being challenged.

"If you are going to wait for a leader we are headed for eventual regimentation. Sometimes I think you are just bewildered.

Congress is the hope of America today, against the decisions that must be made.

"I am disturbed because some of our friends are taking tax equality as an attack on co-operation. It is falsifying to say we are attacking co-operation. We ask only that they pay the same tax as we free enterprisers do.

"I am awfully proud to be in the grain and feed business. I am fighting to preserve the kind of America that has been good to me."

Entertainment at the banquet provided by the Peoria Board of Trade was a lively Bar-

ber Shop Quartet that earned repeated encores.

## Friday Morning Session

So much business had been translated Thursday little remained to be covered Friday.

It was explained that the ear corn price is a deduction of a reasonable community charge for shelling. The buyer can take off 10 cents per bushel if he wants to, from the ceiling price, if the grower will let him.

C. H. STOUT of Gilman: As to traffic matters there isn't anything Mr. Culbertson did not tell you in his report.

On barge rates the examiner will soon report as to whether the Interstate Commerce Commission will reopen the case for another hearing.

HANDLING THE 1944 SOYBEAN CROPS—Pres. Peine: I hope there are some questions along this line. It is presumed the processor desires an increase in storage in country elevators. Will we be asked to store 8 months for 6 cents per bushel?

H. J. KAPP: We can not intelligently answer the question. There will be a demand for as much storage space in country elevators as last year, possibly more.

There has been a tentative proposal of 3 cents for storage in steel tanks.

PRES. PEINE: What indication is there that we will know ahead of time?

MR. KAPP: We are entitled to have earlier information. Not until after the movement was well under way last fall did the A.A.A. wire we could store in steel tanks and said one-thirtieth of a cent a day.

On what we carry after Apr. 1 we are stuck with taxes. The tax situation has more to do with ordering beans out than any other factor.

Mr. Jasspon is the C.C.C. man who actually does the negotiating. He was a cottonseed crusher. Hereafter the cottonseed oil mills are definitely in the soybean business.

We are still storing beans at the old rate altho the price of beans has advanced. Then they were one-third the price they are today.

The discussion became animated, several speakers making the following points:

Beans dirty as hell will grade, while good beans are given a one per cent dock.

The carloads will not grade the same at different markets.

When the war is over the real fight will begin back here.

Dockage is an eyesore. Back in 1941 they established these grades and put in dockage. Black and Barr insisted on dockage.

Foreign material and dockage should be combined, and allowed 2 per cent and discounted from there on.

From price competition we have gone to grade competition.

## Directors and Officers Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n 1944-45



Front row, l. to r.: T. E. Hamman, Decatur; Sec'y W. E. Culbertson, Delavan; Pres. L. M. Walker, Gilman; L. B. Walton, Mayview; Ex-Pres. N. R. Peine, Minier; Treas. Fred E. Verry, Armington.  
Rear row: Henry Blessman, Gridley; Chas. T. Rees, Bradford; A. C. Koch, Breese; W. A. Webb, Leroy; L. W. Railsback, Weldon; H. C. Gring, Farmer City, Ill.



The term dockage should be eliminated entirely from soybean grades.

In combining beans they start first thing in the morning. They all start too early. You can not clean the grain when it is damp. The elevator man should hold back the farmer to the point where the bean would be fit to combine.

Our problem is to get a grade at the other end the same as at my elevator.

Why does the farmer take out the weed seed? They are no good to him. Why does a farmer bring them in clean?

"Problem of getting an equal grade is more important than getting an increase in the storage charge," said Mr. Peine. "I found 50 per cent of my dockage is chipped beans. There is no way to protect ourselves against that."

Beans after 5 months' storage will have one per cent more dock than when they went into store.

One shipper said, "I was dissatisfied with inspection here and sent some cars on to Decatur and got one grade higher." Other speakers enlarged on the irregularity of grading beans.

Most of the young men who own the combines do not know anything about threshing.

Load at door first, instead of first to one end and then the other, to get a better distribution of weed seeds.

It is a weak spot in the federal grading system that the man making the appeal grade knows the original grade.

The auditing committee reported the accounts correct.

#### Resolutions Adopted

The following resolutions were presented by the resolutions committee and unanimously adopted:

##### No Discrimination Against Private Firms

RESOLVED, that the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n support the proposal that co-operatives, in competition with private business, be placed under the same federal tax obligations, as private firms; that federal agencies should not, in their patronage, discriminate between co-operatives and private firms.

##### Co-operate with Railroads

RESOLVED, that we shall continue to exert every effort toward co-operating with the ODT and American Association of Railroads in conserving rail equipment.

##### Thanks to Speakers

FURTHERMORE, this Ass'n extends its sincere thanks to all speakers that participated on the program, especially to Ray B. Bowden for his fine address at the banquet; and the Peoria Board of Trade for its help in making the arrangements for the convention and the entertainment that they furnished during our banquet; to the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for providing the badges; and to all others who helped make this convention a success.

Officers named by the nominations committee were unanimously elected as follows: Pres., L. M. Walker, Gilman; 1st vice pres., L. J. Colehower, Wenona; 2d vice pres., E. E. Hamman, LeRoy; treas., Fred E. Verry, Armstrong; Directors, H. C. Gring, Farmer City; A. C. Koch, Breese; Chas. T. Rees, Bradford; Henry Blessman, Gridley; N. R. Peine, Minier.

Mr. Walker was called to the platform, and said "The responsibilities going into this office will be greater in the future than in the past. I accept this job in humility, because I know the responsibility. I shall do my best."

#### Peoria Notes

Pencils were distributed by the Cleveland Grain Co. and the K. I. Willis Corporation.

Badges were supplied by the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., and the registration was conducted by its representative, J. D. Stevens, and Louis Patzer of Sec'y Culbertson's office.

One exhibitor, the Seedburo Equipment Co., showed a Boerner Sampler, blower and cleaner for motors, triers, the 4 in 1 scale, testing sieves, respirator and the Steinlite Moisture Tester. L. W. Faulkner, Chicago, sales manager, and Chas. H. Clark of the Chicago office, pointed out the merits of this equipment.

#### In Attendance

From Egypt: O. B. Hastings of Cairo, Ill. George Saathoff of Pontiac, Ill., represented the elevator builders.

From Bloomington: R. Hasenwinkle, Herbert J. Moore and W. B. Wallace.

From Springfield: E. L. Crane, K. Murphy and R. J. Wallace, grain inspector.

Champaign had present P. M. Fawcett, J. C. Fielding, M. B. Hyde and M. M. Keck, grain inspector.

Decatur was represented by Jos. R. Clark, H. W. Glessner, T. E. Hamman and Chet Knierim.

Indianapolis, Ind., was represented by Claude M. Record, Don Hart, Lew Hill and Ed K. Sheperd.

Stotler Grain Co. had Wilbur Payne and M. J. Stotler of Streator, W. H. DeBolt, Springfield, A. H. Ellis, Bloomington, Robert W. Leetch, Forrest, and E. E. Rice, Decatur.

Insurance men present were J. D. Stevens, Mendota, of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., and J. E. Birong and V. L. Parmentier of the Millers National Insurance Co.

The supply trade was represented by E. M. Lyons, sales manager of the Union Iron Works, Walter Kittilson of the K. I. Willis Corp., and S. E. Nafziger of the Midland Coal Corp.

St. Louis was represented by H. L. Boudreau, Allen R. Benson, Dan Mullally, O. H. Schwarz, R. E. Wiese, Pete Knowlton of the Checkerboard Elevator Co., and Otto Bear of the Continental Grain Co.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS: Dr. Cliff Carpenter, Chicago, of Feed Management Branch, War Food Administration; and H. P. English, Chicago, of the grain products branch of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

SEEDSMEN: Harold A. Abbott and A. M. Convis of Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington; Howard C. Myers of Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co., Crawfordsville, Ind., and Paul F. Lynch and Fred H. Weeks of Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., Inc., of St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES at the convention: Clara Avery, Cullom; Mrs. Henry H. Birr, Blackstone; Mrs. Clyde Brittain, Saybrook; Mrs. LeRoy Hack, Cullom; Mrs. Jas. F. Parker, Mahomet; Mrs. Rose Ritter, Peoria; Mrs. C. J. Roseman, Randolph; Mrs. Lawson Tjardes and Mrs. Harry Tjardes, Gibson City, and Mrs. Helen Warner, Armstrong.

ASSOCIATION OFFICIALS: R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, executive vice pres. Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn; Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind., sec'y Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, sec'y Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, and H. Vernon Scott, Chicago, vice pres. National Tax Equality Ass'n.

CHICAGO RECEIVERS: Lamson Bros. & Co. by R. A. Bodmer and D. F. Gerdon, Chicago, R. E. Disbrow, Peoria, and Wm. Tucker, La Salle; Jas. E. Bennett & Co. by L. R. Carpenter, Chicago, H. M. Barlow and Andrew N. Gram, Peoria; Continental Grain Co. by H. H. Savage, St. Louis, and John Benson, Peoria; Quaker Oats Co. by E. C. Brunke and Thos. A. McCullough, Chicago; Lowell Hoyt & Co. by C. H. Stout, Gilman, M. B. Hitzmann, Springfield, Alfred A. Meyer and Gus Klein, Chicago; Squire Cavitt; E. J. Feehery; E. F. Havey; P. N. King; A. W. Lipsey; Jas. P. Ryan; J. H. Summers; Thos. Y. Wickham and M. L. Vehon.

PROCESSORS: F. E. Benson, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; N. P. Noble of Swift & Co., Champaign; Ben A. Roth of Honegger Feed Mills, Fairbury; Larry Graves of General Foods Corp., Kankakee; C. F. Marshall, Chicago, and C. P. Cummings, Peoria, of Allied Mills; C. M. Cross and Elmer F. Mersman, of Decatur Milling Co., Jack Clark of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.; H. J. Kapp and W. C. McGuire of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur; Tom Allison and Don Baughman of Central Soya Co., and L. W. Keller and Bob Ogles of McMillen Feed Mills, Gibson City, Ill.

Illinois Shippers: Louis C. Abenbrink, Edwardsville; Fred R. Aellig, Strawn; Paul E. Allison, Greenview; W. F. Allison, Mason City; Roy Atherton, Walnut; A. E. Ball, Foolsland; Isaac B. Barrett, Streator; Harry Baxter, Newman; F. C. Beach, Jerseyville; Claude F. Beasley, Foolsland; Henry H. Birr, Blackstone; W. C. Bishop, Delavan; Boies Blessman, Gridley; John A. Boidson, Thawville; O. L. Brewbaker, Van Orin; Clyde Brittain, Saybrook; Edgar Brockman, Danforth; Louis J. Colehower, Wenona; H. F. Cope, Potomac; J. Harry Cox, Cerro Gordo; Lionel Cox, Princeville; Richard Cox, Forsyth;

L. Roy Danner, Astoria; Earl E. Davis, Toulon; D. D. DeForest, Galesburg; Russell Delaney, Wapella; H. M. J. C., and Robert H. Dewey, Camp Grove; J. J. Droste, Godfrey; M. L. Ewing, Pontiac; G. B. Farlin, Gibson City; Lester Fielding, Hartsburg; Saul Gaser, Virden; Chas. Gingerich, Loda; D. B. Gray, Hull; H. C. Gring, Farmer City; Leroy E. and R. J. Hack, Cullom; Everett E. Hamman, Leroy; V. T. Hamman, Sullivan; Bert Harris, Bradford;

Geo. W. Hier, Cambridge; Glenn B. Hill, Mansfield; Chas. P. Kennell, Camp Grove; F. C. Klesath, Dana; Robert R. Kohlman, Buckley; Kraft Grain Co., Mendota; Gordon Johnson, Pontiac; Clark C. King, Pittsfield; L. D. King, Tonica; A. C. Koch, Breese; E. J. Klopfenstein, Gridley; C. B. Kornmeyer, Farmington; Ira Lehmann, Forrest; Ray McCord, Farmer City; John McLuckie, Lostant; Vern L. Marks, Kempton; Leslie Markwalder, Cissna Park; Glenn D. Marshall, Stronghurst; C. Y. Miller, Colfax;

John H. Miller, Carlock; Glen Moore, Cambridge; R. E. Mundt, Pontiac;

F. E. Nagle, Canton; W. G. Nelson, Macomb; Lee Nelson, Penfield; Orin O. Ogle, New Boston; Jas. F. Parker, Mahomet; Louis Paulas, Lincoln; N. P. Peine, Minier; Frank Pepper, Wyoming; Everett Pittard, Williamsfield; Chas. J. Potter, La Rose; Paul Pratt, Bushnell; L. W. and Richard Railsback, Weldon; I. M. Redshaw, Dana; T. P. Real, Bradford; Chas. T. Rees, Bradford; C. S. Reeser, Benson; M. J. Remmers, El Paso; F. W. Reuter, Hillsdale; F. E. Risser, Carlock; C. J. Roseman, Randolph; Harry H. Roseman, Towanda; Clifford Roth, Gridley; Hal Rowe, Kenney;

Robt. Schneider, Metamora; L. E. Schwartz, Carlock; Frank Scott, El Paso; A. M. Shields, Benson; W. E. Shutt, Auburn; J. A. Simpson, Minonk; Carl H. Sutter, Pierson Station; H. G. Steffens, McLean; D. A. Summers, Panola; P. F. Tabor, Sullivan; Richard Talbott, Manito; C. W. Tallyn, Graymont; Ronald E. Tallyn, Wenona; C. E. Thompson, Benton; Harry Tjardes, Strawn; Lawson Tjardes, Gibson City; J. F. Van Gundy, Macon; H. L. Velde, Bradford; Fred E. Verry, Armstrong; L. M. Walker, Gilman; L. B. Walton, Mayview; Nick Warner, Armstrong; John P. Watkins, San Jose; C. B. Wesley, Sidney; O. B. Wheeler, Long Point; R. M. Wheeler, Onarga; Milton Widholm, Ashkum; Virgil Wilkey, Secor; Burt M. Wise, Hindsboro; Ted Wollenschlager, El Paso; and W. K. Zeigler, Elwin, Ill.

## The Planners Risk Our Daily Bread

[Continued from page 383]

war-time controls be continued after the war for at least two or three years, it makes one shudder to think what our post-war economy could be. The bureaucrats who have seized upon the war as a heaven-sent opportunity to get more power would like to have economic controls continued forever. Thoughtful and informed people should view this attitude with the gravest alarm. When a former businessman at the head of one of our largest governmental agencies publicly claims that government alone can provide the assurance or guarantee that post-war collapse can be prevented, this would seem to mean the system of free enterprise and the American way of life are gone forever. It is paternalism to the last degree. Let us see how President Grover Cleveland viewed paternalism in the waning years of the last century:

"Paternalism is the bane of republican institutions. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established; it perverts the patriotic sentiments of our countrymen and tempts them to pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance; it undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism; it stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship."

Absorbed as we are in the spectacular aspects of a colossal war, we who hope to lay the foundations for an enduring peace, are inclined to overlook the fact that the struggle for individual freedom is being waged on two fronts. While a military victory against our external enemies seems to be virtually assured, it would only mean winning half the battle. The real contest as it concerns the future of this Republic is with our foes within. Lincoln must have had a crisis such as the one today in mind when, in speaking of freedom, he said in substance that we must decide whether we would "nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope on earth."

HOPE LIES IN FREEDOM.—As has been frequently pointed out by men of exceptional vision, the hope of all mankind rests upon the assertion of individual freedom. In its essence and spirit it represents the highest aspirations to be found in the human soul. We are told that the antithesis of individual freedom is power—excess of power. This, if unchecked, works destruction in whatever form it appears. Its evil effects are to be found in industry, finance, pressure groups and particularly in government.

Government develops into a supreme collective, and will brook no rival. The power of the State grows on power and develops into a despotism until it is dissolved in chaos. The

[Concluded on page 392]



# Kansas Ass'n Plans Expansion Program

The Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n held its 48th annual convention in Hutchinson May 11, with 250 dealers in attendance. Plans were discussed for enlarging the facilities of the Ass'n to better serve the expanding interests of its members.

## Morning Session

President Dan C. Sullivan, Ulysses, presided at the opening session at the Elks Club, and after a hearty welcome by Mayor Hi Hepes, delivered his annual address as follows:

### President Sullivan's Address

It has been two years since we held our last meeting. That was in Dodge City; two years of bloodshed, war and carnage; two years of preparation by us to fight a war that we may exist as Americans, and not as some sort of government foreign to our beliefs and our constitution.

Never in the life of you Independent grain men and you Cooperative grain men have you been faced with more things to consider and more things to get done than you have now.

To Independent dealers who have used your money, invested your labor, and spent your time, I can certainly extend my sympathy at this, a time when Government extends to your brothers the Cooperative grain dealers, its cloak of motherly patronage, its supporting arm of cheap money, and its unseeing eye of OPA ceiling price Patronage Dividends, but, I also feel for you Cooperatives when you in turn are subjected to like treatment by Government, when your brother cooperatives, the Consumer Cooperatives ask that Government extends to them its support of foreign Cooperative ideas. Such ideas that men should join together in their everyday business under the management by and the direction of a promoter who will swerve us in our everyday life along lines of group buying and group selling to the elimination of the individual, his energy, his ability, his service and his genius.

Gentlemen, did you ever stop to think that you, the producer's Cooperative, constitute only about 10 per cent of the Nation's population while a consumer's group could constitute 90 per cent of our Nation?

Did you ever stop to think that the 90 per cent with their 90 per cent votive power could elect to some high office a dreamer of socialistic ideas who might think that you as producers should share your products, should share your farms, your land, your chickens, your pigs, your calves with the consuming public? This 90 per cent consumer's group might elect such a dreamer to as high an office as the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Now, I cannot say but that most of us are Cooperatives in practice. We cooperate in that we toil and earn our money, we produce and sell and save that we can once per year extend to our Government a liberal percentage of the fruits of our labor and our earnings, that Government may use to fight a global war, to keep from our shores those who think they should have some of what we have.

Those of us with individual genius build guns, tanks, ships and airplanes, we even make bomb sights and develop Radar. Those of us who do not have genius to do these things cooperate to the extent that we pay to Government our money so that those who can do such things may carry on.

Those of us who are a corporation cooperate by paying at the corporate source, and again as share holders on the individual dividends. We are truly cooperative but do not go by the name.

To you men who are cooperative in name I would say that you should stop, look and listen. The time may come when a large voting consumer majority should cause you to call on us for help. That time may not be far off, in fact, I fear it is not.

The statement has been made, as to its truth I know not, "That no cooperative of name, enjoying the tax free privileges has ever built a gun, a ship, a submarine or a Radar." That cannot be said of private industry who has provided in bountiful quantities such implements of War. He has spent his time, invested his money, and if a profit is shown, he again pays on that profit. This is as it should be, we should work and earn and pay, but also we ask that our brothers should do likewise.

It has been said by many farmers who are members of a cooperative that they think the movement has served and is still serving a useful purpose. BUT, they think that these cooperatives have grown into Big Business, and that they are able and should carry their part of the load of financing our Government. Those farmers think of the huge investments of Federal moneys the cooperatives are making, which money is going into competition with private

concerns. They look at the taxes they are paying on their individual farms and on their income and realize that the only way relief can be gained is by requiring those who are escaping taxation to carry their full share of the load.

Many farmers feel now that the cooperative movement has been taken out of the hands of the farmers by a group of promoters. They point to the many ventures these cooperatives are entering that have no close relationship to the farm or the farmer. They believe that the purpose of the promoter is to use the farmers and their ideas on cooperatives, plus huge sums of Federal money, to gradually change our form of Government.

Do we want our Government and our way of life changed? Evidently a lot of our boys who are fighting for it do not want it changed.

Gentlemen, I fear for our national unity if we allow Big Business, such as this to continue income tax exempt, also exempt from combination, rebates and monopolies.

You men who own farm lands should study this matter very carefully. You may be next. You may be farming a state owned farm, you may be harvesting a community crop of grain, pork and beef to fill the shelves of a consumers' cooperative.

It is true this consumer was born our fellow-American, he was born with two arms to accomplish, with a brain to think and a mind to act. Why should he band into groups with a leader on whom he depends for his rationing of Americanism, his cloak of special privilege? Why should he not be allowed to develop his latent energy, to grow individually, that he may in turn help us as we help him?

It will be a sorry plight if the time arrives when the farmer must sell his products to group-controlled consumers who may in turn be favored with special privileges. To eradicate this condition will be much more difficult than to arrive at it.

I have no bias with cooperative competition. As an independent dealer I find them equitable in daily practices, but I do ask that we be allowed to compete on a fair equal tax assessment.

PRES. SULLIVAN then appointed the following committees:

Nominations: Hiram Voss, Downs; Dick Frazee, Hutchinson; G. E. Ogren, Arkansas City.

Resolutions: Claude Cave, Dodge City; W. L. Drake, Humboldt; C. C. Smith, Conway Springs.

Auditing: Harry Coe, Topeka; Charles Crabb, Topeka; L. E. Howard, Topeka.

SECY J. F. MOYER, Dodge City, presented his annual report.

## Secretary Moyer's Report

I shall attempt to give you only a brief outline and try to mention the most important influences now confronting us and those that threaten to remain with us after this war is over.

I need not tell you that we are living in a controlled age. Our everyday lives and our operations are regulated to a point never before experienced by this generation or by any past generation of our country. These measures, we are told, were inaugurated to aid our war effort and to hasten the day of peace, to which none of us object. But what we are more concerned about today is, will the bureaus, the agencies, the planners and the political powers voluntarily surrender their powers after the emergency has passed. Historical records give us little encouragement that they will.

It should be expected of us, and I am sure not one of us have objected to contributing our full part toward victory. I, being associated with the industry as I am, know that our group has not only contributed heavily to that cause, but that we also are making substantial sacrifices here on the home front.

THE GRAIN TRADE is still laboring under margins established under the Uniform Storage Agreement back in 1940, with only minor revisions having been made since that time. I need not tell you how labor costs have pyramided since 1940, or how machinery costs, insurance and practically every item of cost has served to reduce your net income to almost nothing after taxes. None of us are on a cost plus basis and some of us are operating on a cost minus basis. But for that we are not complaining.

UNDER CEILING PRICES, and especially when grain prices rest on ceilings at all levels, then you are squeezed between the producer's ceiling and the shipper's ceiling with a meager margin that does not represent actual cost of service under today's operating conditions.

A SURVEY of the increased cost of mixed

feeds covering all important ingredients in the commonly mixed dairy and poultry feeds. The report compared prices of April, 1943, vs. April, 1944. Cost of ingredients averaged \$14.07 per ton, or 40 per cent increase over 1943, while the finished mixed feed products were selling at an average increase over 1943 of only \$6.22 per ton, or 9.18 per cent higher.

What does that mean? It means that feed manufacturers are absorbing some \$7 to \$8 per ton of their increased cost. Their margins were frozen at their 1942 level, but other feed cost factors did not remain stationary.

UNDER THIS CONTROLLED age the controllers have it within their power to suppress any type of private enterprise that may suit their fancy. We have reasons to believe that there are some men in our Government who don't want to see private industry survive. The success of our phenomenal war production program in preparing to defeat our enemies has proven that private industry can meet the test.

Under our National control program, we started with controlled crop production but all elements of Nature could not be reckoned in advance. Then came controlled wages, controlled consumption and so on down the line. But, with all this control, still there exists scarcity amidst plenty. It has been necessary to import food and feed supplies that were not permitted to be grown by us under that controlled production program.

UNDER PRIVATE INITIATIVE I never saw a time when one couldn't find a car of wheat or other grain when needed, but we have all seen the reverse happen of late under controlled Government management.

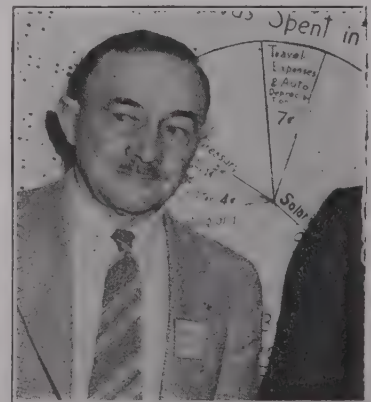
For nearly a half century this association has functioned as a non-partisan organization, believing it was wise to take no part in political affairs, but I wonder if such a course can be pursued much further if we are to retain our private enterprises and our rights of American ownership as granted by our Constitution. If our government can seize and operate private enterprise during wartime, then certainly they could and should seize labor leaders and take over the management of unions to avoid further disruption of our war program. But have you heard of a single leader being seized or even criticized by our Government? Last week Governor Andrew Schoepel in addressing a business group warned that business men were not considering seriously enough that thing called politics for fear of being shot at by laws, but he said, "You'd better be willing to be shot at now and have a part in constructive government, than to have your business shot out from under you."

At our convention in Dodge City two years ago John Hughes made a humorous statement that, "the average business man spends more time selecting his golf club than he does his Congressman."

The point I want to make is that our trade problems as numerous and as complicated as they are, are not our most serious problems today, and this group would, in my opinion, be wise to chart a future course with the thought of attacking some of these problems.

I am pleased to report that altho extraordinary demands for services have been made upon your association during this trying time, most of these demands were met and your treasury remains in good financial condition. But you should know that many of our officers and committee members have given freely of their time and talent that you could be represented through this organization at practically every important trade meeting. We now have various trade advisory committees that have been set up to confer with the war agencies. The recommendations of these committees have not always been carried out, but I believe that in most cases our trade is faring much better than would have been possible had we not provided competent representation at those councils.

Travel expense comprised a substantial part of our expense budget the past year. Our telephone and telegraph expense almost doubled,



Pres.-Elect C. C. Smith, Conway Springs, Kan.



yet we closed our last fiscal year with a little over \$2,000.00 in the treasury.

Last December I recommended to your board of directors that with the increased activities of this organization, it now justifies a full-time secretary. I regret that it is not possible for me to devote full time to the association, for I have other interests that demand more of my time than I have been able to give them and still conduct this work as it should be conducted. I trust that you will act upon this recommendation before adjourning here today.

I wish to thank every member of this association and our other friends of the trade for the unfailing support they have given me in helping to hold this group together, and for having helped make the organization what it is today. I am proud to have served this fine group for so long a period.

G. M. SIMPSON, Salina, gave a chalk talk itemizing the various items of expense in handling grain thru an average elevator with 100,000 bus. volume. His figures disclosed a cost of just over 4.4 cents per bushel.

PAUL IJAMS, Topeka, Kansas State Board of Agr., reviewed the feed situation in the nation and the state, and outlined the measures taken to relieve the shortages.

## Afternoon Session

PRES. SULLIVAN again presided at the second and closing session.

DR. WM. A. ALBRECHT, chairman, dept. of soil, University of Missouri, delivered an absorbing paper showing the direct relationship of soil fertility to the nutritional value of the food produced, and to the health and vigor of the humans and animals feeding therefrom. This address will be published in a later issue.

A ROUND TABLE discussion led by A. W. Estes, Hutchinson, wheat and sorghums; L. E. Howard, Topeka, corn and oats; and W. L. Drake, Humboldt, feed; endeavored to answer the dealers many perplexing problems on O.P.A. ceilings.

A. W. ESTES, Hutchinson, reported for the Committee to Plan the Expansion of the Ass'n for better service to the feed interests in the state. This committee, consisting of A. W. Estes, Hutchinson; Harry K. Coe, Topeka; W. L. Drake, Humboldt; and G. M. Simpson, Salina; was appointed at a directors' meeting prior to the convention.

Mr. Estes told of a meeting of the Midwest Feed Mfrs. Ass'n held in Kansas City to form a new ass'n in the state or vitalize the Kansas Ass'n to better serve the feed interests, and he expressed the belief that this work could best be done by the Kansas Ass'n. His committee recommended employing an assistant sec'y whose primary duties would be with the feed and seed interests and increasing line house dues to finance the program.

A motion carried empowering the Board of Directors to employ an ass't sec'y and to plan the raising of funds for increased activities.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

W. L. DRAKE, Humboldt, of the resolutions committee submitted the following resolutions which were adopted:

We commend the efforts of Mr. Dan C. Sullivan who has served this association for three terms as president for the time and effort he has given to it; also, we wish to thank J. F. Moyer who has served this association as secretary for the past 11 years for the effort he has given to the association, and we feel that the members of the board of directors should be commended for the time they have spent in the work of the association, as we believe it has been of great benefit to the established grain trade of Kansas. We also wish to thank the Hutchinson Board of Trade for the fine entertainment they have given us and the way they have handled the convention. We also express our appreciation to the City of Hutchinson and Mayor Hi Hepes for the hospitality shown us during our stay here.

WHEREAS, this country is engaged in one of the most terrible and devastating wars the world has ever known, and the people of the United States are required to meet regulations and requirements that have been entirely foreign to our system of doing things, it is the desire of this association and its full membership to support the war effort 100 per cent; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Assn. and its entire membership support the war effort by complying with orders

and directives of those in charge of administering the prosecution of the war to the fullest extent, support the purchase of war bonds, rationing, and any other means that will assist in bringing an early and lasting peace to the world, and

RESOLVED, however, that when this emergency has passed, that this association favor the cancellation of these regulatory measures which are foreign to our Democratic form of government.

WHEREAS, at the end of the war the debt of the Nation will be far greater than ever before and every citizen will be required to pay heavy taxes for years to come, be it

RESOLVED, that this association use its best efforts in the securing of adequate laws so that everyone and every type of business will be required to pay their equitable and proportionate share of the tax burden.

WHEREAS, a great deal of difficulty and misunderstanding has arisen between the regular grain trade and the officials of the Commodity Credit Corp. in the interpretations of contracts and agreements relative to the handling of grain for the Commodity Credit Corp., be it

RESOLVED, that this association and its officials use their influence with the Commodity Credit Corp. in procuring for the dealers quicker settlements of their just accounts with the grain trade and the discontinuance of arbitrary rulings foreign to aid contracts and agreements.

WE EXPRESS appreciation for the informative address by Dr. Wm. A. Albrecht, chairman, dept. of soils, University of Missouri. Dr. Albrecht has not only shown that our soils are a mine of national wealth, but also that their composition is a most significant factor in feed and food value of forages and grains grown. His research has not only simplified the problem of correction of soils deficient in lime, but has given an entirely new value to the nutritional excellence of the product of the lime rich soil of our western areas.

Kansas, the greatest wheat and flour milling state, should be quick to appreciate this and to set forth to the consuming public the higher nutritive value of our products and particularly our high protein wheat with its accompanying component of invaluable ash.

We recommend the findings of Dr. Albrecht's research to our farmers, our grain and feed men, our millers, the research staffs of the Kansas Industrial Commission, our colleges and universities. We commend the agricultural committee of the Kansas Chamber of Commerce, and A. W. Erickson for their suggestion for further study in the field. The farmers of Kansas and the grain men who merchandise their products, now have a right to ask the bakers cease stressing the point of low ash flour, as it has been discarded by nutritive research staffs of the U. S. Army. We ask that the flour millers, bakers, schools, and newspapers, lend their support in making the public aware of the high nutritive value of the product of our Kansas wheat from western soil.

HARRY K. COE, Topeka, submitted the report of the auditing committee which was adopted.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS

J. H. Voss, Downs, chairman of the nominations committee, submitted the following nominations who were unanimously elected: President, C. C. Smith, Conway Springs; V. P., A. W. Estes, Hutchinson; Sec'y-Treas., J. F. Moyer, Dodge City; Directors: Dick Frazee, Hutchinson; Harry K. Coe, Topeka; and Lester McDonald, Santa. .

Holdover directors are: W. L. Drake, Humboldt; J. A. Holmstrom, Randolph; J. H. Voss, Downs; and J. E. Ogren, Arkansas City.

## The Hutchinson Banquet

The annual banquet was held Thursday evening in the Wiley Tearoom. An excellent dinner was served to a capacity crowd of delegates and their ladies.

GEO. E. GANO acted as toastmaster. J. L. Welsh, Omaha, Pres. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, was speaker of the evening and delivered an able address on the economic and political factors affecting the grain trade, which is printed elsewhere in this issue.

## Convention Notes

Registration was conducted by F. S. Rexford, Grain Dealers Natl. Mutual Fire Ins. Co., who was assisted by Elsie McCamon and Helen Borders.

Hutchinson Board of Trade held open house on the trading floor Thursday noon. Buffet lunch and liquid refreshments were served.

The ladies were entertained at a luncheon

at the Wiley Tearoom thru the courtesy of the Hutchinson Board of Trade.

A Steinlite moisture tester, Eriez magnet, and elevator supplies was exhibited by J. A. Snyder.

IN ATTENDANCE at Hutchinson, Kansas: C. W. Samuelson, Abilene; B. F. Werner, Alden; A. J. Evans, W. H. Hines, O. E. Miller, Anthony; E. F. Brown, Alfred Waite, Arlington; A. J. Eymann, W. A. Boyle, Atchison; D. A. Mercler, Aurora; J. E. Ogren, Arkansas City; S. Langholtz, Ed Waknitz, Bazine; Jim Vance, Laurence Palma, Beloit; Lawrence Kohn, Bigelow; H. M. Regier, Buhler; Paul Bucy, Stanley Smith, Canton; D. F. Friesen, Cheney; L. E. Woodburn, Clay Center; H. A. Bachand, Clifton; Clayton Hillan, Concordia;

C. C. Smith, J. G. Baum, Conway Springs; Wayne Gift, D. G. Foley, Corbin; F. E. Botkin, Danville; C. E. Chase, Dighton; Claud M. Cave, Fred Casterline, C. C. Isely, J. F. Moyer, J. J. Weige, H. J. Weinman, Dodge City; J. H. Voss, Downs; K. R. Mohn, Ellinwood; Paul Hennenhafer, Ellsworth; A. D. Creech, Great Bend; Harry Wiederstein, Halsted; E. D. Gill, Harper; G. A. Flaming, Hillsboro; R. O. Clark, Herington; Rufus Haas, Emanuel Wilhelm, Hoisington;

Clyde Easter, Hope; J. F. Bown, Howard; C. E. Durham, Hudson;

W. L. Drake, Humboldt; A. H. Hewes, Ingalls; John Friesen, Inman; Olin Deibert, Irving; R. L. Miller, Kinsley; Chas. Dalke, C. E. Friesen, Lehigh; Carl Logan, Leoti; W. H. Burke, W. L. Donnelly, Little River; M. R. Klint, A. L. Olson, McPherson; G. C. Brown, Minneapolis, M. A. Walton, Newton; J. A. Holmstrom, Randolph;

P. M. Chubbuck, Rice; Howard Riederer, Rozel; W. P. Atherton, Russell; Lee Cox, Lester McDonald, Santa. .; L. A. Ritterhouse, Sterling; Clair Curry, Tribune; I. W. Reinking, Talmage; Dan C. Sullivan, Ulysses; O. D. Brueggensham, Wakefield; John O. Ross, Wamego; R. A. Erbentrant, Wellington; Harry Fulkerson, Yoder.

SALINA: W. W. Cockran, F. F. Eberhardt, S. D. Evans, A. F. Friesen, G. D. Hills, Curry Hopper, H. E. Landry, B. Shady Lynch, Bob McCreary, Grover M. Simpson, R. P. Summers.

TOPEKA: Harry K. Coe, C. H. Crabb, L. E. Howard, Karl Kennedy.

WICHITA: L. M. Anderson, Ed Beyer, A. B. Craig, E. E. French, H. S. Funk, Art Gill, L. R. Ginn, Hale Manuel, Bill Kopp, R. W. Payne, W. E. Root, R. R. Roth, P. M. Russell.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.: R. J. Anderson, S. S. Bateman, Erland Carlsson, Glen Filbeck, A. H. Fuhrman, C. T. Irons, Glenn Jones, L. W. Johnson, F. T. Kane, F. L. Klecan, Jack Leahy, E. S. Miller, Bert E. Orr, John Ronan, Everett Summer, Dick Wood, J. H. Wooldridge.

St. Joseph, Mo.: R. G. Graham.

Lincoln, Neb.: L. M. Chubbuck.

Denver, Colo.: Newton Gray.

Machinery and supply men included I. D. Allison, White Star Co.; B. W. Boxmeyer, J. C. Kintz, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and J. A. Snyder, Topeka.

Sunflower seed oil amounting to 40,000 tons was purchased recently by the United States government from Argentina at 8 cents per pound. The transaction was handled by the United States Commercial Co., a division of the Foreign Economic Administration.

## CORN COBS

Want to buy Corn Cobs to be used in making synthetic rubber.

Minimum weight 24,000 pounds.

Send your Cobs to war in synthetic rubber.

Also want  
SHELLED CORN

Wire or write

**Chas. P. Noell**

Covington, Tenn.



# Texas Dealers Discuss Grain Ceilings

Grain and feed dealers from all sections of Texas gathered at Fort Worth May 12 and 13 for the 46th annual convention of the Texas Grain and Feed Dealers' Ass'n. Price ceiling regulations held major interest and numerous O.P.A. representatives were on hand in an endeavor to enlighten the dealers on their many pressing problems.

## Friday Afternoon Session

President Ray C. Ayers, Slaton, presided at the opening session Friday afternoon in Hotel Texas.

Roscoe Carnrike, Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, extended the delegates a hearty welcome.

LLOYD V. NELSON, Claude, responded.

PRES. RAY AYERS, in his annual address, reviewed the association's accomplishments and growth in the past year. He reported 152 new members and cited the dealers' need for the association, and the trade's need for group action.

SEC'Y G. E. BLEWETT in his annual report told of the bulletins issued by his office, interpreting the various O.P.A. regulations. He reported a membership of 342 and a healthy financial condition.

R. E. WENDLAND, Temple, told of the two meetings he had attended at Chicago in the interest of the Texas trade—the country elevator committee of the National Association, and the O.P.A. industry council meeting on proposed oat ceilings. The new oat ceiling law, he said, is being offered as a model, after which all future grain ceiling regulations will be patterned. He reported that his contention that Texas is not an oat surplus producing area, but a consuming area, and should have a ceiling of Kansas City plus freight, was given careful and courteous consideration by the officials. He said that co-mingling, delivery, wholesale and retail breakdown, and the integrated industry section, will be taken out of the oat regulation and incorporated in another order. Mr. Wendland stressed the importance of attendance at these ceiling hearings.

J. J. FITE, Wichita Falls, chairman committee on wheat ceilings, reported that his committee, after much criticism, suggestions, and discussion voted to make no recommendations for changes in wheat ceilings.

C. E. ALLEN, food price specialist, O.P.A., Dallas, opened a round table discussion on O.P.A. ceilings with the following remarks:

Gentlemen: Our part in this program will be principally the discussion of your problems in connection with OPA regulations, on a question and answer basis. However, before we open this discussion I wish to call to your attention a few things which we feel would be of interest to you. I am sure you realize that industry is equally responsible to the OPA in the enormous job of preventing inflation. We are morally obligated to that kid in the South Pacific, in Italy, over Germany, in Greenland, up in the Aleutians, in fact, anywhere in service when he ponders with that far away look in his eyes with a thought something like this going through his mind. "Are they getting by on my pay." Take a good look so you won't forget that face. "Are they getting by on my pay." It is up to all of us to guarantee that those dollars are not half dollars when she spends them. Buying bonds is not enough. We have a job to do, let's do it. OPA has made many blunders and mistakes but the over-all results have been good. A major portion of the credit is given to you men in industry for the measure of success we have attained in our Price Control Program.

After your experience with MPR 511 on Oats, Barley and Grain Sorghums, I am sure you appreciate the difficulties we have in making a decision as to what the normal differential would be in line with normal trade practices in determining fair maximum prices for sellers at all levels of distribution. Along the same line, you realize our difficulty in setting a "reasonable conversion charge" for shelling corn under 2nd Revised MPR 346. Our Mr. Stevens, who is familiar with all phases in the handling of grain, advises that 2c per bushel is the average charge in the area around Kansas City. We are informed by others that the average charge in

their areas is from 5 to 7c per bushel. Apparently this is the reason why OPA has provided in this regulation that you men must determine just how much a reasonable conversion charge should be. We will appreciate receiving any suggestions you might have concerning these pricing problems, so that we may pass them on to the National Office for consideration.

He then presented O. J. Stevens, O.P.A. food price specialist, Dallas; T. E. Frossard, O.P.A. regional price attorney, Dallas; and F. C. Tomlinson, O.P.A. price specialist, Fort Worth; who endeavored to answer the many questions of the dealers on price ceilings.

G. E. BLEWETT read an interpretation of the Dallas office O.P.A. of grain sorghum ceilings under No. P.R. 511 for region 5, setting forth the ceiling to be \$2.08 Texas points plus freight to destination.

R. J. CARGILL, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn., addressed the meeting on "Tax Inequalities."

## Tax Inequalities

"Long ago, the great Chief Justice Marshall said that the power to tax is also the power to destroy," said Mr. Cargill. "We are seeing that come true today."

War has accentuated inequalities in taxes, the speaker went on, because favoritism has been extended to some at the expense of others. Chief beneficiaries of this unfair situation are Government-owned businesses and cooperatives, which are able to grow faster than any private enterprise because of their freedom from Federal income taxes.

Disclaiming any intention of attacking the cooperatives as such, Mr. Cargill told of the many special privileges that Government has given them, under which the cooperatives have been able to go far beyond their original concept. Further, these co-ops are growing under a philosophy that proclaims the coming of a new social order and cooperative commonwealth, which Vice-President Henry Wallace was quoted as having said he hoped could be accomplished by a bloodless revolution.

The effort to equalize taxes as between private business and the co-ops was described as the job of the National Tax Equality Ass'n—a coordinating research organization, which represents today more than 1,000,000 big and little businesses over the United States.

The platform of the association calls for taxation of all forms of privately or publicly owned businesses in the competitive field on an equal basis; equal credit facilities, with no favoritism, for private and cooperative businesses; denial to government-owned businesses of the use of free public funds; and equality of treatment in all other respects. The philosophy of the association is that "political freedom rests upon economic freedom, and that anyone who depends upon the Government is not, and cannot be free."

"With the tremendous differential now existing between private businesses and Government and cooperative businesses," said Mr. Cargill, "it will be only a short time until the tax favored businesses will drive out the taxed businesses. Then who will pay the taxes, the costs of Government and war, that are now being paid by private enterprise?"

"With a future tax load that will not fall less than twenty billion dollars a year, the Government must continue to look to the business life of the Nation to collect about one-third of the money needed to meet its costs. There can and must be no shirkers."

"Tax equality must be made a fact, not merely a theory."

PRES. RAY AYERS appointed the following committees:

Nominations: Otto Dinwiddie, Hart; Albert Clubb, Petersburg; Wiley Akins, Dallas; Fred B. Moore, Hamlin.

Resolutions: Tom Connally, Clarendon; R. T. Cofer, Dallas; Leon Canon, Abilene.

## Saturday Morning Session

PRES. RAY AYERS presided at the closing session.

J. L. WELSH, Omaha, pres. Grain Dealers' National Ass'n, delivered an able address on the economic and political movements and trends and their effects on the grain trade nationally. His address is published elsewhere in this issue.

Pres. Ayers called on all delegates present for crop reports. These reflected generally good wheat and oats prospects and about a 15 per cent increase in grain sorghums acreage.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Tom Connally of the resolutions committee presented the following resolution:

ENLARGE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
WHEREAS, there has been a material increase in membership, for at this time we have over 340 members, and

WHEREAS, this membership now embraces a greater variety of membership and covers a much greater portion of Texas than in former years, it is necessary that Article 5 of the Constitution and By-Laws be amended to read as follows:

"The Directorate of this Corporation shall consist of a Board of 11 Directors in place of 7, as provided."

We deem this necessary in order to afford proper representation from all phases of our membership, as well as all sections of the State.

Other resolutions paid honor to the memory of Elbert G. Rall, Fort Worth; Luke Bagwell, Claude; J. Marshall Crouch, McGregor, and Ed Henderson, Abilene. All were adopted.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Otto Dinwiddie of the nominations committee presented the following officers, who were unanimously elected: President, Ray C. Ayers, Slaton; 1st V. P., Lloyd V. Nelson, Claude; 2nd V. P., R. L. McClellan, Spearman; Sec'y-Treas., G. E. Blewett, Fort Worth; Directors: J. J. Fite, Wichita Falls; H. G. Stennett, Plainview; G. Edmondson, Marshall; Al Lieb-scher, New Braunfels; A. E. Ruhman, Waco; Cecil Eager, Stamford; W. R. Ascher, Houston.

A motion to increase the annual dues from \$15 to \$20, effective with the coming year, was passed without a dissenting vote.

## ENTERTAINMENT

The annual banquet was held in Blue Bonnet Court of Hotel Texas, Friday evening, where an excellent turkey dinner was enjoyed, and good music was furnished for the dancers far into the night.

The Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange held open house in the Cactus Room, Hotel Texas, Friday morning and thru most of the day. An excellent buffet lunch, liquid refreshments and galloping dominoes were provided in profusion.

## Fort Worth Registration Exceeded 300

Leon Canon, H. G. Henderson, J. T. Hollinger, O. P. Jeter, Abilene; J. C. Lambert, Alba; Hooker Vandergriff, Arlington; Bill Moore, Balingier; Wiley H. Culpepper, Beaumont; Paul Russell, Beeville; W. A. Theis, Bishop; Archie Chapman, Grady Goodpasture, Brownfield; R. Childress, J. P. Holman, C. S. Matthews, Brownwood; L. F. Blanton, Carrollton; J. L. Thornton, Cisco; Tom F. Connally, Clarendon;

Chas. R. Wilson, Coleman; U. C. Roney, Con-sicana; R. C. Wise, Corpus Christi; W. A. Theis, Bishop; Bert Self, Sam Crews, H. C. Brown, A. B. Bell, J. A. Bell, Crowell; L. H. Robertson, H. H. Snow, Denton; L. V. Nelson, Claude; D. E. Boothe, Jack Gregory, E. F. Harman, Albert Meyer, Dimmitt; H. E. Wilson, Electra; T. E. Melcher, El Campo; H. C. Smith, El Paso; T. R. Newman, J. B. Honaker, Farmersville;

Lester McKee, Follett; R. S. Ray, Gatesville; W. D. Deacon, Grapevine; J. E. Bush, C. E. Lee, Greenville; Ed Campbell, Groom; F. B. Moore, Hamlin; Lloyd Airhart, Happy; O. D. Dinwiddie, Hart; D. H. Head, Haskell; C. C. Acker, A. T. Fraser, J. A. Pitman, J. M. Pitman, Henry Sears, W. A. Teter, Hereford; Ray Jarvis, Hubbard; Ray Cowan, Itasca; E. J. Johnson, Irving; R. L. Cole, Krum; Albert Brown, Lampasas; E. H. Darrell, Wm. Hessler, Lamesa; Boone Allison, Lariat; E. G. Lane, Lexiland; P. W. Walker, Littlefield;

J. W. Rust, J. W. Catching, Lorenzo; Joe



Fagg, McGregor; W. T. Dungan, McKinney; Joe Cox, Rufus Gilbreath, W. D. Moore, Muleshoe; A. Liebscher, New Braunfels; W. M. Jeffers, W. K. McCaskill, B. F. Smith, Plainview; Friday Hughes, Panhandle; R. S. Biard, J. B. Mikel, Paris; A. R. Clubb, Petersburg; C. W. Cassidy, Richardson; E. O. Mueller, Roscoe; Mose Wilson, Rule; A. B. Carter, San Angelo; Paul H. Bimmerman, Sherman; Roy Burrus, Silvertown; Ray C. Ayers, Henry Eldson, Slaton; C. W. McKelvey, Smithfield; Cecil Eager, R. C. Ricks, Stamford; E. Riffe, Stratford;

C. G. Trippe, Sulphur Springs; Peter Fox, Sweetwater; F. A. Dowlen, G. E. McDonald, R. E. Wendland, Temple; J. W. Shepard, Jr., Chas. W. Tune, Terrell; John T. Schulz, Three Rivers; W. C. Cowan, H. B. Lindley, Tulia; R. E. Fielder, Van Alstyne; W. F. Martin, Vernon; Madison Clement, John Clement, Tom Riggs, A. E. Ruhmann, Waco; J. R. Gill, N. J. Chamberlain, Jack Walraven, Waxahachie; D. E. Upton, Weatherford; W. C. Robertson, Wellsboro; C. J. Deiterman, E. W. Plasek, O. L. Padgett, West; C. R. Hayes, C. A. Hayes, Whitney; J. C. Locke, Wharton; C. L. Green, Winter; J. J. Fite, Gene Berry, S. R. Riddle, Wichita Falls; W. C. Lewis, Woodsboro; Art Heiss, Yukon.

Amarillo: Glenn L. Berry, Claude M. Goodnight, T. C. Robinson, J. Frank Triplett, Bob Yeager.

Dallas: Wiley Akins, Bill Blood, G. L. Collins, R. T. Cofer, J. C. Crouch, Tom Chrysler, Bert Gleason, W. A. Howard, V. Johnson, J. R. Jones, Buster Martin, L. R. Parkinson, Grady Parkerson, C. M. Rush, Ross Stuard, J. W. Stephens, Blaine Thompson, Tom Vannerson, Frank White.

Houston: A. C. Benson, Bruce H. Carter, N. A. Crawford, J. S. Lindsey, A. F. Miller, Felix Meyer, J. A. Saint, H. D. Wallace.

Lubbock: F. J. Davis, H. B. Hankins, H. G. Isbell, H. F. Stubbs, C. A. White, J. H. Williams.

San Antonio: A. G. Beckmann, Douglas King, M. L. Steger.

Oklahoma: Ray C. Alban, Price Feuguay, Benno Feuer, Dale H. Johnston, Carl Newberry, E. F. Pearson, Homer Thomas, Enid; C. F. Claudill, Altus; T. J. Underwood, Ardmore; N. B. Waldo, El Reno; W. H. Oakley, Hollister; H. M. Gilbreth, Frederick; I. E. Larrabee, Kingfisher; W. T. Hensley, Oklahoma City; J. B. Riffe, Texhoma; E. R. Marsh, Walters.

New Mexico: G. W. Drake, G. O. Fedric, Clovis; C. M. Worley, Portales.

Kansas City: R. J. Anderson, Loren W. Johnson, Erwin Jensen, Fred L. Klecan, B. J. O'Dowd, James J. Rick, J. L. Young.

Chicago: Jack Benjamin, K. B. Pierce.

New Orleans: Paul H. Feuer.

Minneapolis: R. G. Cargill, Jr.

## O.P.A. View on Patronage Dividends

Two agencies of the federal government are directly concerned with the payment of patronage dividends by co-operative companies.

The position of the Internal Revenue Department, with regard to the requirements for tax exemption are set forth in detail by Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n on page 303 of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Consolidated.

The O.P.A. position is now being explained in the Northwest by E. A. Gaumnitz, district price executive, on the basis of Supplementary Order No. 84, at group meetings being held at Litchfield, Minn., June 5; Morris, Minn., June 6; Montevideo, Minn., June 7; Redwood Falls, Minn., June 8.

An independent or line elevator company violates the law if more than the ceiling price is paid for grain at the elevator; but a co-operative company may do so under certain conditions if the payment of the patronage dividend results in a higher than ceiling price being paid. Payment of more than the ceiling price is a privilege accorded to associations that do not pay patronage dividends oftener than every six months.

During May cash wheat prices will remain firm at ceiling levels in spite of improved new crop prospects. Quotations on new crop futures will continue to fluctuate independently of cash prices because the normal relationship between cash and future prices does not exist under the regulated prices. Ownership of future contracts at the present time involves the usual risks but lacks the guaranty of actual delivery of grain.—Kansas State College of Agriculture.

## Missouri Dealers Discuss Pressing Problems

Another blue ribbon convention can be chalked up to the credit of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers' Ass'n, this one held at the Hotel Statler, St. Louis, on May 15th.

With the Mississippi River oozing out buckets of its densest humidity, and Old Sol pouring down waves of sunburn rays, the breezy rooftop meeting room was still such that shirtsleeves felt more conducive to hard work.

Following an enjoyable period of renewing acquaintances, meeting newcomers, and visiting all around, the first business session of the 30th annual convention and conference was called to order at 9:45 with about 75 present.

GUY G. GOODE, Centerview, President, following his opening remarks of salutation and greetings, introduced:

O. H. SCHWARTZ, President of the hospitable St. Louis Merchants Exchange, who officially welcomed the delegates, invited them to visit the trading floor during their stay, and announced a reception hour prior to the banquet.

H. H. GREEN, Pattonsburg, president of the state association for five years and now vice president of the Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, sounded a sagely note in his remarks on How Are We Treating Our Customers in War Time? which appears elsewhere in this number.

FOREST W. LIPSCOMB, Springfield, gave the speaker to follow such a glowing introduction that several good stories ensued.

WALTER C. BERGER, Chief, Feed Management Branch, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C., a successful feed man of Des Moines, discoursed at length on "Feed Problems." His interesting and highly informative talk will be published in a later number.

CLIFFORD CARPENTER, Chief, Poultry Division, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C., reviewed the poultry conservation program since Pearl Harbor, outlined the efforts being expended to curtail mortality to save meat and feed, and distributed helpful bulletins written in co-operation with outstanding leaders in the poultry, turkey, and swine fields. He and other speakers to follow urged the distribution of these Management, Nutrition and Disease Control bulletins (which costs less than 2c each in quantities), which have been adopted by the National Poultry Advisory Council in collaboration with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, U.S.D.A. He said:

"This is a program of 'self-help.' Wasting feed before the war was ignorance and indifference. Now it is sabotage. So tell your customers not to fill feeders too full, to be sure there is a lip on the feeders, and the several other points enumerated in the booklets distributed.

"Parallel recommendations are paramount for swine feeders. Scrub breeding stock with small litters, squealers and runts cannot be fed hereafter. Pigs must be made comfortable with ample shade in summer and heat in winter, clean water, and business-like feeding methods."

### Corn Freeze Order; Wheat for Feed

Answering questions, Walter Berger stated that 46 million bu. corn had been promised up to May 13th, and that 50c bu. deposit was being made. He expected the 50 million bu. mark to be passed by May 20th and as soon as the quota was approached that the restrictions would be lifted. The refiners need 72-73 million bu. to Oct. 28, which is a little early for using new corn for refining.

Wheat for feed reached 500 million bu. last year, whereas 488 million bu. went for human consumption, but after July 1st the feed wheat program will be very thin. We will not dare

use too much after that, for we may run out.

Canada shipped us 170 million bu. wheat this crop year, but we anticipate only 60 million bu. from all sources next crop year; we need 15 to 18 million bu. oats, but expect to get only from 7 to 8 million. Australia will supply considerable quantities.

M. T. SCOTT, Cameron, prophesied that the itinerant trucker would be operating at above ceiling prices when the corn movement gets back into normal channels, and another speaker raised the discrimination being shown a favored few in the distribution of feed by the A.A.A.

DR. JOHN H. PARKER, Manhattan, Kans., Agronomist, Missouri-Kansas Border Soft Wheat Improvement Ass'n, outlined the extensive program just being launched, illustrated his remarks with colored maps from the areas involved, and circulated samples of the wheats he discussed. His interesting remarks will be published in an early issue.

President Goode announced the following committee appointments:

Resolutions: Rex. Hedrick, Buckner; R. C. Davis, Charleston, and Art Mann, Clinton.

Nominating: H. H. Green, Pattonsburg; Charles Brooks, Glasgow, and Harry L. Boudreau, St. Louis.

Auditing: George Klingenberg, Concordia, and F. W. Sheppard, Louisiana.

### OPA Questions and Answers

With 100 present, President Goode called the afternoon session to order at 2 p. m.

FOREST LIPSCOMB, Springfield, sketched O.P.A. activities affecting the industry to date and J. J. Carlton, District Price Specialist of grain and feed regulations, announced that his answers would have no official standing—but here are some of the more pertinent:

Q. CCC offered to sell 4-year-old government wheat at 3½c over ceiling prices, claiming they were exempt.

A. Yes, by special amendments. This situation has now been straightened out. They are subject to O.P.A. regulations.

Q. If the ceiling for soft wheat at St. Louis is \$1.71, can the dealer pay that price less freight?

A. The dealer's price is \$1.71, less the freight, including tax, plus the dealer's established margin, which is 3c in the case of wheat.

Q. If a mill buys wheat from a dealer what does he have to pay?

A. Take the price at the terminal and deduct freight and tax, and 1½c. [This point led to considerable discussion, and the answer varies according to some factors involved.]

Q. Does a trucker, hauling for hire only, have to carry identification with each load?

A. No.

In conclusion, Mr. Carlton warned his listeners that if they hadn't calculated their base selling price during the six-month period in 1942 specified by O.P.A., namely Jan., Mar., May, Oct., Nov. and Dec., "then you are selling in violation with OPA regulations."

### Short-Sighted on Seeds

PROF. C. H. HELM, Sec'y, Missouri Seed Improvement Ass'n, staff member of the Missouri Experiment Station and of the Missouri Department of Agriculture, took the elevator men distributing unadapted and undesirable seeds to task. "Elevator men of Missouri who have followed such procedures have undermined our program. Too many are not willing to inform themselves of what seeds are and what seeds are not suitable. Too many are interested solely in the profit angle.

"This is a very short-sighted view, for the elevator man selling poor seeds pays for his folly in poorer crops, less volume, discounts,



and a reputation for a poor origination station. Some participate in the advertising of out-of-state hybrid Canadian oats at \$2.65 a bu., purely a fraud. This is far from being smart even though a long profit looms. Types and varieties vary widely on the soil extremes found in Missouri, so the farmer loses first and the dealer suffers next.

"We tested Columbia oats for 12 years before we gave it a name and distributed it. Today 80 per cent of Missouri's oats are Columbia. . . . We never recommended Kawvale wheat, although millers and elevator interests imported and distributed it. If we can get everyone's co-operation we can have 80 per cent of the wheat in Missouri planted to Clarkan or better, but so long as dealers sell anything all will lose. . . . Truly there is no reason why dealers should not enlighten themselves on varieties adaptable.

"What happens even today when a farmer brings in certified grain of any kind in Missouri? The dealer mixes it with other varieties and the benefits of our crop improvement program all go for naught. We all know a farmer will grow the kind of wheat that gives the best yield unless you dealers do something about it. Penalizing him for poor varieties is the quickest way to get correct strains grown. However, we intend to take Kawvale wheat out of Missouri with or without the help of Missouri grain dealers." Prof. Helm then described some of the many new varieties being tested now.

"Because of the wide variation in soil conditions existent in Missouri we are encouraging farmers to engage in live stock feeding. He will be far better off from the standpoint of forage. Encouraging more forage and roughage production; producing 60 per cent of our present corn crop; stepping up wheat acreage to 3-3½ million acres; stepping up oats acreage to 2½-3 million acres; stepping up our barley, soybean, hay and other forage crops to 4½-5 million acres can be readily accomplished if the program is tied in to a live stock feeding long-range undertaking which will develop to everyone's benefit."

ROBERT G. CARGILL, JR., Victoria Elevator Co., Minneapolis, spoke of the work being undertaken by the National Tax Equality Ass'n, which will be featured in a later number.

#### HEDRICK NEW PRESIDENT

Rex Hedrick of Buckner will head the association's officialdom for the coming year, with Carl E. Bolte, Bolte Mills (now serving the government), Slater, as vice president, and A. H. Meinershager, Higginsville, sec'y.

Directors include Guy G. Goode, Centerville; Forest W. Lipscomb, Springfield; George Klingenberg, Concordia; F. M. Sheppard, Louisiana, and M. T. Scott, Cameron.

Resolutions admonished everyone to work in the interests of freedom of free enterprise in the years to come, endorsed the work of the National Tax Equality Ass'n, commended the officers for their splendid efforts and the secretary for the indispensable data sent the membership, as well as thanks to the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

The Auditing Committee reported a \$994.68 credit plus a \$500 bond, for a total of \$1,494.68.

#### PRIVATE PROFIT SYSTEM

Following a most congenial reception hour through the courtesy of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, over a hundred delegates partook of a grand banquet.

As his first official act, President Hedrick accepted the gavel and introduced Ray B. Bowden, Executive Vice President, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Washington, D. C., who took down the house with his talk on "The Private Profit System." He admonished his listeners to fight for what they believe is right in the way of free enterprise, to rebel against regimentation after the needs for war controls disappear, to get their red blood soaring and to stop being too tired to resist

the socialistic trends of the present administration. His adept analysis will be featured in a coming number.

#### REGISTRATION: DISPLAYS

Exactly 120 registered; however, many more didn't.

Registration was handled by W. H. Raith of the Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Ass'n of Alton, Ill., who distributed convenient notebooks and matches.

A timely display by the Seedburo Equipment Co. of Chicago proved of wide interest. Triers, sieves, bagholders, blowers, goggles, respirators, weight testing kettles, leveling sticks, Steinlite Moisture Meters, and much other moisture testing and grading equipment was displayed in charge of L. W. Faulkner, J. C. Kintz, and D. L. Mains. Matches, pencils, calendars, and Army-Navy-Marine Corps ensignia identifications were distributed.

#### Missouri Shippers Attend St. Louis Meeting

Shirley E. Sharp, Alexandria; Don Murray, Bolivar; Bob Casanova, Boonville; Rex Hedrick, M. T. Scott, Guy Goode, Centerville; R. C. Davis, Charleston; Arthur Mann, Clinton; G. A. Klingenberg, Concordia; Harold F. Elliott, Drexel; H. F. Niemann, Farley; Chas. Brucks, Bernard Johanning, Glasgow; R. L. Carter, Hardin.

A. H. Meinershagen, D. A. Meinershagen, Hig-

ginville; G. F. Flemming, Huntsville; Turner B. Morton, Jefferson City; C. B. Talbert, Kennett; Ruby Green, Kirksville; H. R. Conner, Kirksville; Oral M. Robison, Lathrop; J. J. Morrow, Liberty; F. W. Sheppard, Louisiana; A. N. Bailey, Ludlow; J. W. Crow, Marshall; W. Pollock, Mexico, Mo.; J. D. Marlow, Montgomery City.

F. E. Robinson, Palmyra; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg; S. W. Wulff, St. Charles; J. R. Kirgan, St. James; C. W. Crawford, Seneca; A. J. Renner, Sikeston; Chas. Bolte, Slater; H. H. Butts, Slater; Jim Woody, Springfield; Forest W. Lipscomb, Springfield; F. W. Wiemann, Troy; Urban J. Mueller, Wentzville; Roy Todd, Wheatland; Geo. W. Arnhold, Winfield.

Jack M. Cutter, Calif. Packing Corp., and J. R. Wall, San Francisco, Calif.

M. F. Cohn, Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

C. A. Helm, Mo. Seed Improvement Ass'n, and John H. Parker, Mo.-Kan. Soft Wheat Improvement.

From Kansas City, Mo., came Frank J. Farnen, Jack Martin, S. C. Masters, J. P. Parks, E. H. Sullivan.

From St. Joseph, Mo., came W. G. Catron.

From Minneapolis, Minn., came R. G. Cargill, J. E. McElligott, A. L. Stanchfield.

From Illinois, J. R. Mulroy, Alton; W. E. Week, Alton; Douglas L. Mains, Seedburo Equip. Co., Quincy; J. L. Grigg, Sparta; Mrs. Shirley E. Sharp, Warsaw; J. H. Brock; L. W. Faulkner, Seedburo Equipment Co., Chicago; D. R. Cliff Carpenter, W. F. A., Chicago; Jos. J. Kroutil, Chicago.

## The Planners Risk Our Daily Bread

[Concluded from page 387]

solution would seem to lie in the achievement of balance. This was the aim and objective of our constitutional fathers—checks and balances. Their supreme effort was identified in maintaining our constitutional fathers—checks and balances. Their supreme effort was identified in maintaining our constitutional liberty, the of which recalls a danger which was recognized by Daniel Webster as long as 112 years ago when he made an address at the Centennial Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, and I quote:

"Other misfortunes may be borne or their effects overcome—if disastrous war should sweep our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhaust our treasury, future industry may replenish it. If it desolate and lay waste our fields, still under a new cultivation they will grow green again and ripen to future harvests. It were but a trifle even if the walls of yonder capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall and its gorgeous decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley—all these may be rebuilt—but who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government? Who shall rear again the well proportioned columns of constitutional liberty? Who shall frame together the skillful architecture which unites sovereignty with state rights, individual security and public prosperity? No. If these columns fall, they will be raised not again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon they will be destined to a mournful and melancholy immortality. Bitterer tears however will flow over them, than were ever shed over the monuments of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw—the edifice of Constitutional American Liberty."

Some times in reading the tremendous words of the men who helped build our glorious country on its solid foundation, we tremble at the thought of what is happening among the busy little bureaucrats who parrot catch phrases and seek to enmesh our economy into a pattern foreign to our tastes, foreign to our lives and foreign to the lives of our forefathers. When we place these little men beside the towering personalities who were builders for eternity we wonder how it all came about.

We wonder what strange influence crept into our minds and permitted us to set up conditions of disturbance and confusion, with power greedy groups within our own Government tugging this way and that, with propaganda expenditures of staggering proportions intended not to educate but to influence, to press heavily upon our thinking, to channel our thoughts and our acts along avenues which lead to "black markets" in our daily bread, to edicts telling the farmer how and when he must raise the nation's food, and at what price

he must raise this food, despite his labor costs and machinery difficulties.

WE WONDER to what extent such acts are essential in the war effort and we wonder how long they will be permitted to continue after the war. We wonder how long it will be before the farmer rises up in his wrath and demands that his open competitive market be restored and that he be permitted to grow food on the largest scale desired and receive the price to which he is entitled. We wonder how soon other sections of the American public will cry out in anger against the continued mismanagement of our economy. We must not be lulled by the mealy-mouthed talk of the bureaucrats that present fixation of economy should continue after the war. That argument is their last stand against constitutional government.

FREE MARKETS.—For nearly four years I have been preaching the gospel of free markets for agricultural products. The phrase, free markets, has a somewhat broader implication than the term would imply. One must view free markets as the eternal right of free men to bargain for the full value of the products of their labor. Free markets are the American way of business. Free markets are the keystone of progress. They are the inspiration of personal initiative, whether they pertain to agricultural products or to any other article of commerce. Free markets are the shining emblem of free men and except for brief periods of experimentation, they will always rise over any pattern of regimentation.

Post-war planning which ignores free markets cannot lay a sound foundation.

THE HOUR HAS STRUCK.—Like agriculture, the grain trade has taken a terrific pounding. It has endured enough. It is time that we turn with force and vigor and a burning determination to regain our rights, to put down the rising tide of bureaucracy, to stand on our convictions that we are serving farmer and consumer far and away beyond the blundering and destructive acts and policies carried forward by the "little thinkers on the Potomac." It is my firm conviction that the hour has struck and that unless the grain trade rises, unites solidly with other great agricultural groups and battles for free markets in the post-war planning, then we will have failed to wage a genuinely patriotic battle on the home front, a battle to preserve the rights for which legions of Americans since the days of George Washington have bled and died.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Jonesboro, Ark.—John H. Caldwell, 58, retired feed dealer, died recently.—P. J. P.

Gravette, Ark.—The Peoples Co-operative Ass'n has purchased the William Austin property situated on the K.C.S. tracks as the location of its business. A hammer mill and feed mixer are being installed. Walter Wilson, of Joplin, formerly with the Boyd-Kelso Grain & Milling Co., is manager of the business.—P. J. P.

## CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Cal.—There were 417 grain warehouses registered in California at the end of April for the fiscal year July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944.

Dixon, Cal.—W. J. Weyand of California Mealfalfa recently built a iron coverage over the outdoor conveyor of alfalfa hay to the mill for grinding.

Cloverdale, Cal.—Hall's Warehouse has been sold to L. M. Jeffers, former chief of the bureau of field crops of the State Dept. of Agr., by Mrs. Ethel C. Hall, who has operated the business for the past year. Mr. Jeffers, since 1941, has been with the Grange Co. at Modesto, one of the largest grain and feed businesses in the state.

Imperial, Cal.—The Bureau of Field Crops, Sacramento, has established a branch grain laboratory in Imperial Valley for the months of May, June, July and part of August, located at the plant of the Southwest Flaxseed Ass'n. A Federal-State licensed grain inspector will be on duty at all times and will be available for the official grade certification of flaxseed, grain, and rice.

Hanford, Cal.—Priorities for material and equipment having been issued, publication of plans of Central Valley's Co-op. Supply Ass'n for construction of a warehouse, elevator and milling plant here, to take the place of the association's warehouse at Guernsey that burned March 1, were released recently. The new buildings will be constructed on a site recently acquired by the C.V.C.S. at the intersection of the Southern Pacific Railroad and Brown St. and will cover an area of 60 x 170 ft., and cost about \$55,000. There will be storage facilities for 1,600 tons. The elevator will be of crib construction and the milling warehouse will be of cement construction, with cement floors and laminated roof. It is planned to have the plant ready to handle this year's crop.

## CANADA

Three Rivers, Que.—The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal, has opened a branch warehouse and office here with R. P. Desmarchais in charge and Bernard Turcot, formerly of the Montreal office, assistant.

Winnipeg, Man.—Saskatchewan Pool Elevators recently started payment to members of excess charges refunds and interest in elevator deductions amounting to \$2,165,000. Of the total \$1,800,000 is by way of refund of excess charges on grain delivered to pool elevators by member patrons during the crop year 1942-43. The balance of \$365,000 on elevator deduction certificates has an interest allotment computed at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Grandview, Man.—The Grandview Flour Mill owned and operated by Harry Braniski, was destroyed by fire recently, the loss estimated at \$15,000, partially insured.

Montreal, Que.—Two fires within a week recently damaged the plant of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. The second blaze which started on the sixth floor, caused considerable damage.

St. John, N. B.—George D. Ellis, who died recently after an illness of about two years, was sales manager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., for the Atlantic provinces, for 25 years.—W. McN.

## ILLINOIS

Bunker Hill, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. has installed a new 20-ton truck scale at its elevator.—H.H.H.

Bentley, Ill.—The Bentley Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new grain grate in the driveway.—G.A.F.

Viriden, Ill.—The Viriden Grain Co. has completed remodeling job, adding 20,000 bus. of storage of cribbed construction.

West Liberty, Ill.—A modern electrical installation is to replace the old power equipment at the Fritschle Feed Mill.—H.H.H.

Colchester, Ill.—Williams Bros. have sold their elevator and weigh scale to the Colchester Processing Co. who will use the elevator for storage.

Alton, Ill.—Nineteen pumps were used successfully to save machinery and supplies of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. from damage during the recent flood.

Lanark, Ill.—George Crofton has bot the John Feed Mill of E. J. Johnson and taken possession of the business. Rudolph Schriener has been retained as assistant.

Sidell, Ill.—Clifford McDaniels, who has been employed for several months by the Sidell Grain Co., has been appointed agent for the Standard Oil Co. at Broadlands.

Taylorville, Ill.—Allied Mills, Inc.'s plant burned May 14, the fire destroying 100,000 bus. of soybeans and three carloads of soybean oil. The interior of the 90-year-old brick building was demolished.

Toulon, Ill.—The Stark County Farm Bureau is organizing a co-operative soybean mill. Incorporation with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000 is anticipated, with control vested in the board of directors of the farm bureau.

Dixon, Ill.—A building on Depot Ave. owned by Roberts & Hess and rented to the Superior Feed Products Co., was partially destroyed by fire recently. A grain elevator, other equipment and a quantity of grain products were damaged by the fire.

Clinton, Ill.—Gordon V. Day, Lane, is acting as manager of the DeWitt County Co-op. Grain Co. until a permanent manager can be hired. Harry Scott, former manager, resigned recently to take a position as cashier in the DeWitt County National Bank.

Deer Creek, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has dissolved partnership and the elevator has been sold to Sam Hoerr, who took possession May 1. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. had served the community in grain and coal business for 42 years.—P. J. P.

Naples, Ill.—F. A. Lyons, manager of the Continental Grain Co.'s local elevator, succeeded in removing all grain and equipment from the flood danger zone during recent high waters. Water was in the office and over the floor of the scales.

Woodbine, Ill.—The Woodbine Feed Ass'n, operator of an elevator and feed grinding plant here, recently purchased the store and office building owned by Mrs. Louis Dittmar of Elizabeth, and will use the property for additional storage. Leon Arnold is manager of the plant.

Erie, Ill.—Fifteen farmers of this community are organizing a co-operative elevator. The following directors were elected to serve until the first annual meeting: Paul Esslinger, Floyd L. Adams, Kenneth Cocking, Arthur James, Geo. Hoerler, Seth A. Wilson, Harry M. Eddy.

Alton, Ill.—L. D. Veltum, grain rate expert for the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, has accepted a position as traffic manager for the Stanard-Tilton mill of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. Mr. Veltum for many years was traffic manager for the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co.

Mt. Auburn, Ill.—Maurice Smith, Audra Moore, Mary E. Osbern and C. R. Osbern, as creditors, have filed for dissolution of the Mt. Auburn and Osbernvill Grain Co., a corporation. The plaintiffs also ask appointment of a receiver. The company operates grain elevators here and at Osbernvill.—P. J. P.

Cissna Park, Ill.—The Cissna Park Co-operative Grain & Coal Co. is building a 20x32 ft. frame addition to its corn crib, to be used as a seed cleaning room. Another addition, 16x30 ft. of brick, on the street side of the office, will be built to be used for seed storage, grain testing and grading. While the firm has been equipped for seed cleaning for several years, increased demands for this service necessitated larger facilities.

Steward, Ill.—Arthur C. Rapp, manager of the Steward Grain & Lumber Co. elevator, recently was awarded a handsome wrist watch by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., in appreciation of his efforts to prevent a potential railroad accident. When Mr. Rapp observed smoke and flame issuing from the trucks of one of the Pullman cars of the Chicago-bound Empire Builder a few weeks before, he immediately telephoned to a station ahead of the train, enabling dispatchers to flag train to a stop. Investigation disclosed a hot box on the next to the last car which might have developed into an accident had it gone undetected.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

CHICAGO, ILL.



Bondville, Ill.—L. E. Hartrick and 26 others, all stockholders in the Bondville Farmers Grain Co., had a chancery suit on file recently against the Bondville Farmers Grain Co., the Eastern Illinois Eytr. Co., and Henry Scoggin and Herbert Barker, individually as president and sec'y of both organizations, the bill alleging that on Nov. 26, 1943, the elevator property was sold to the Eastern Illinois Elvtr. Co. for \$13,500 and at a meeting of the stockholders on May 5, 1944 an offer of \$26,000 was received for the property. The action is to set the November sale aside.—P. J. P.

Sterling, Ill.—The J. A. Kadel grain elevator, located at the foot of Locust St., was opened May 1. Mr. Kadel had been working since May 1, 1943, putting the building in shape and now has one of the largest and best grain elevators in this part of the state. The elevator was originally a part of the Commercial mills located south of the tracks, operated by George T. Elliott in 1894, who moved it to its present location. Mr. Kadel sold the Rock Falls elevator to the Soy Bean Company and purchased the local elevator. Among improvements he installed are an electric overhead truck hoist; new elevator buckets and belt; manlift; 30-ton heavy duty Fairbanks Scale; new spouts to grain bins; totally inclosed motors. William Kitzmiller, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-operative elevator, has been appointed manager.

Sadorus, Ill.—The 90-year-old 160,000-bu. east elevator of the Sadorus Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is being dismantled and razed, and two concrete grain storage bins and four wood bins will be built on the site. The new concrete bins will have an 8-ft. pit, concreted and waterproof, and elevating leg. Ground coverage of the bins will be 30x60 ft. Capacity of the concrete bins will be 20,000 bus. each, and the four wood bins will bring total capacity up to 53,000 bus. A few feet from the east elevator stands the 65-year-old 40,000-bu. west elevator which will remain in service. Completion of the new construction is scheduled for Aug. 1, in time to handle the fall soybean crop. An office and feed and seed house also is to be built, east of the old office, and a scale installed. J. E. Reeser & Son have the contract. Henry W. Holl is sec'y-manager of the elevator.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

The C.C.C. Chicago office has announced the promotion of Leonard W. Hoffman from chief of the sales section to Ass't Regional

Director in charge of corn, wheat and related programs.

George Emmons, Chicago, and Charles H. Wright, vice-pres. and general manager of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha, Neb., have been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

Quaker Oats Co. is offering the first public loan in its history of more than 40 years in an issue of \$10,000,000 of 20-year 2.625 per cent debentures to be sold by the company to an underwriting group headed by Harriman Ripley & Co., expected to reach the market in July after completion of the fifth war loan drive. Quaker Oats also will sell \$5,000,000 of one to 10 year 1.875 per cent notes with the First National Bank of Chicago and the Northern Trust Co. Proceeds of the two issues are to provide for possible future requirements of the business.

## INDIANA

Odon, Ind.—The Odon Milling Co.'s new building is near completion.—H.H.H.

Crown Point, Ind.—The E. K. Sowash Grain Co. recently installed a new hammer mill.

Fortville, Ind.—The Fortville Grain Co. elevator and stock was damaged badly by fire May 16.

Vincennes, Ind.—Arcady Farms Milling Co. recently opened a store here with Al Wichman as manager.

Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue University has issued a leaflet on Deep Built-Up Litter for Laying Hens. Do you sell ground corn cobs?

Albion, Ind.—We are planning to build an elevator within 90 days. This is to be a feed mill and elevator combined.—Nobel County Co-operative Ass'n.

Sandborn, Ind.—Nelson Stafford, 59, operator of a grain elevator here, was found dead in his garage late May 15, a rifle bullet wound in his head.

Waynetown, Ind.—Guy Tyler, manager of the Waynetown Grain Co. elevator for the past several months, has moved his family here from Hillsboro.

Packerton, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has begun erection of a cob and dust house; a new elevator leg and grain dump and truck hoist also will be installed.—A.E.L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n are Max Grain Co., Max, and O. L. Taylor, Brazil, Ind.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

South Whitley, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator is getting a new receiving pit, a 2,000-bu. leg with Calumet Hi-Speed Buckets, and moved and electrified the manlift. The G. T. Burrell Co. had the contract.

Peabody, Ind.—The Peabody Cooperative Co. has built a dust house and installed a new cleaner. Work has been started on a building which will measure 50x100 ft. and will be occupied as a combination warehouse and office.—A.E.L.

Kewanna, Ind.—Charles E. Elmore of Brownsburg recently was appointed manager of the Standard Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, succeeding H. S. Button who has been transferred to one of the company's plants at Otterbein.

Teegarden, Ind.—Ralph Lichtenbarger, who has been manager of the Sumption Prairie (South Bend p.o.) Farm Bureau Co-op. plant for several years, has purchased the local elevator and resigned from his connection with the former plant.

Star City, Ind.—John C. Phillips will replace the present steam power at his elevator with electric motors. Elevator legs will be operated with gear head motors. Mr. Phillips, in a hospital at Indianapolis where he underwent a major operation, is making a good recovery.—A.E.L.

Yeoman, Ind.—Charles N. Clark of Kempton, Ind., purchased a half interest in the W. C. Smock elevator. Mr. Clark formerly was associated with A. B. Cohee in the Kempton elevator which was destroyed by fire last September.—A.E.L.

Boonville, Ind.—Elza Kramer, who for the past several years has owned and operated the Boonville Elevator on South Third St., has sold it to Vern Brammer, who has taken over. The elevator has been doing business for a number of years and formerly was occupied as a flour mill.—W. B. C.

Keystone, Ind.—We are installing a new grain cleaner and also a new rotating corn screen with blower attached in our local elevator, and are motorizing the whole plant. We are operating plants also at Montpelier, Van Buren, Yoder and Bluffton, the latter our headquarters.—Hoosier Grain & Supply Co.

Millersburg, Ind.—A new grain and feed mill has been placed in operation by Harry Miller, located between Millersburg and Middlebury, and known as the Indiana Feed Mills. More than \$25,000 has been spent by Mr. Miller in his venture and as a result he has one of the most modern milling establishments in this section.

Monroe, Ind.—Edwin Neuhauser, manager of the Adams County Farm Bureau elevator at Berne, Ind., announced his organization has purchased the plant and equipment of the Monroe Grain Elvtr. Co. and will take possession June 15. The plant will be managed from the Berne office. John Floyd has been manager of the Monroe elevator for many years.—A.E.L.

Lafayette, Ind.—A grain grading school was held May 17 in the Grain Laboratory, Agricultural Hall, Purdue University, under auspices of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, the Federal Grain Supervision, and the Agronomy Dept., School of Agr., Purdue University. Prof. F. E. Robbins, licensed grain inspector, was in charge. Subjects discussed were: Commercial Grading of Corn, Wheat and Soybeans, by Willis B. Combs, Sr., Marketing Specialist, Federal Grain Supervision, Chicago, Prof. Robbins, Purdue; New Grain Varieties, by Dr. G. H. Cutler, plant breeder, Purdue; Grain Storage Problems, by Dr. H. J. Barre, head of Agr. Engineering Dept., Purdue. A large attendance of grain men was reported.

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1. The high lip (high front) is scientifically positioned to scoop up a full load . . . retain it and avoid premature discharge at head pulley.

2. The high ends (high sides) are shaped to fit contour of adjoining buckets on belt—reducing gaps between buckets . . .

prevent spillage in up leg and overhead pulleys.

3. The bolt hole position avoids "hinging" action when bucket passes over boot and head pulleys . . . directs pick-up and discharge. Bolt hole indentations act as lock nut, embed belt and bolt head to improve traction.

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Indianapolis, Ind.—An educational campaign to persuade Indiana wheat growers to sow only select varieties of soft wheat was launched in the Claypool Hotel May 18, in a meeting sponsored by the Indiana Wheat Improvement Ass'n. Don B. Jenkins of Acme-Evans Co. was general chairman of the all-day meeting.

Decatur, Ind.—Central Soya Co. has offered a cash gift of \$20,000 for purchase of a 160-acre farm for use as an Adams County airport, H. W. McMillen, pres. of the company, announced. The farm is owned by the Central Sugar Co., another McMillen enterprise, and is the site recommended by an engineer for the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Soya Co. directors voted the gift with the sole stipulation that an additional \$25,000 for proposed improvements to the airport be raised by popular subscription.

Thorntown, Ind.—The Max elevator, owned for several years by G. A. Pritchard of Fortville, has been sold to the Boone Grain Co. of Lebanon. The elevator is situated on the Central Indiana Railroad south of Thorntown. The Boone Grain Co. is owned by the Foster-Kendall Co. of Carmel. C. Y. Foster is president of the company and Harvey Kendall is sec'y-treas. They are owners of other elevators and prominent operators in the seed and feed business in the central part of the state. Carl Craig, who has been manager of the elevator will continue in that capacity.

Peru, Ind.—Professor E. E. Robbins, of the agronomy department, Purdue University; Dr. G. H. Cutler, widely known plant breeder on the Purdue staff, and Dr. Henry J. Barre, chief of agricultural engineering, were principal speakers at a grain grading school held at the Municipal Club house May 4. The school was conducted in co-operation with the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and the Federal Grain Supervision Service, and was open to all persons concerned with the grading of grain. The morning was given over to a discussion and display of essential grading equipment for elevator and mill. Following lunch the afternoon program started with Prof. Robbins demonstrating and lecturing on the commercial grading of corn, wheat and soybeans. Questions were answered. In the evening Dr. Cutler discussed new varieties of wheat and Dr. Barre spoke on grain sorghum problems.

## IOWA

Burlington, Ia.—The Iowa Grain & Produce Co. is dissolved as of May 1.

Stratford, Ia.—The Erickson Hatchery has installed a Bender Electric Hoist in its driveway.

Alvord, Ia.—Jake Middendorp has bought the feed grinding mill and business of Richard Schlumbohm.

Corwith, Ia.—Roy Johnson, Kanawha, has taken a position with the Davis Elevator Co., and is in charge of the local office.

Des Moines, Ia.—A. A. Cavey, Omaha, Neb., has been appointed district sales manager of the Nebraska Consolidated Milling Co.

Leverett (Marathon p.o.), Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. will close its local elevator and has transferred its manager, Archie Hove, to Ware Ia.

Ware, Ia.—Archie Hove will move his family here from Leverett after the close of school. He is new manager of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator having been transferred here about May 1.

Grundy Center, Ia.—The Grundy hemp mill is operating at full capacity, two lines operating day and night. The mill is turning out from 12,000 to 15,000 lbs. of the finished product every 24 hours.

Primghar, Ia.—Henry L. Williams, the last of three brothers who more than 50 years ago came here and engaged in the grain and coal business, owning and operating an elevator, died recently.—A. G. T.

Sioux City, Ia.—Fire believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion on May 17 damaged a soybean bin on the second floor of the Sioux Soya plant, 11th and Clark Sts. The firemen emptied soya meal from the burning bin.

Marshalltown, Ia.—C. R. Rhodes has purchased a controlling interest in the Thompson Honeymead Co. The company handles the Honeymead Products Co. line and stocks a complete assortment of cattle, hog and poultry feed.

Forest City, Ia.—Ole Hove, Rake County stock buyer, has been named to succeed W. C. Lingren as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator upon the latter's retirement July 1. Mr. Hove will come here about June 1. Mr. Lingren resigned, recently, after 25 years' service.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—C. C. Larsen & Sons, contractors, have purchased the old McInnerney Elvtr. Co. building, which includes a two-story building about 150x50 ft., plus an additional building wing, and two-thirds of a block of ground. Possession has already been given the contracting firm.

Britt, Ia.—Otto Ostercamp of the Ostercamp Feed & Supply Store has purchased from Ralph Dahl, Dahl Seed & Nursery store, the latter's building on South Main St. together with the vacant lot adjoining it. The frame building, 22x60 ft., with a warehouse, 20x20 ft., gives additional room for Mr. Ostercamp's expanding business.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The suit of Alfred Savage, 19, filed thru his father, R. D. Savage, against the Georgie Porgie Co. to restrain from commercial use his boyhood picture used for years by the company on all its products, has been opened, the case argued by attorneys and taken under advisement by Judge Roe following submission of briefs.

Des Moines, Ia.—Howard Boeke, president of the Boeke Feed Co., was re-elected president of the Feed Institute of Iowa at the annual meeting. Other officers are George Cook, Tydem Feed Co., Dougherty, vice-pres.; Carroll Swanson, Iowa Feed Co., Des Moines, sec'y-treas.; Bert Stolke, Sargent Feed Co., Des Moines, chairman advertising com'te; Stanley Eales, Corn Belt Supply Co., Sioux City, chairman of membership com'te.

Washington, Ia.—The Honeymead Products Co. will build a soybean processing plant here, construction to start at once. The project is expected to cost around \$200,000, will be located just outside of town, south of the Rock Island railway tracks, and is to be in operation by Oct. 1. A modern feed mill and 200,000-bu. elevator also will be built. The extracting plant will have a capacity for handling about 50 tons of beans per day. The annual capacity of the plant is estimated at 600,000 to 750,000 bus. The buildings are to be of concrete and steel construction for which contracts are already being arranged.

Armstrong, Ia.—The floor of the Kingston building collapsed April 28 under the weight of several thousand pounds of feed being placed in the building for storage by the Quaker Oats Co. Truckers were piling feed sacks in the building when suddenly the floor started to sag, and with a roar, crashed, sacks and all, into the basement. C. E. Watrous, in the basement, stood with sacks around him above his waist, and Harry Zufall was completely covered with them, but both men escaped without injury.

Red Oak, Ia.—The Turner Grain & Fuel Co. plant and business have been sold to Dannen Mills of St. Joseph, Mo., operators of the former Replogle mill, N. N. Turner gave possession May 8 after 47 years in the business, and will devote his time to active management of farms in Cass, Montgomery and Fremont Counties. The new owner plans to operate both local plants under the management of Dean Murren, its local manager. The Dannen feeds will be placed on sale at the new location. Joe Swanson and Ray Lafin, employees of the Turner Grain & Fuel Co. elevator, will continue with Dannen. Mr. Turner made it clear he is not retiring from business, "just slowing down," he emphasized. He started in the grain business at Cumberland in 1897. Thirty-three years ago Turner Bros. came to Red Oak to make this headquarters for a line of southern Iowa elevators, which totaled 17, and six lumber yards. The present 10,000-bu. elevator was built 18 years ago, after fire destroyed the original structure bought from G. A. Stibbens. One of the Turner brothers, John, died 10 years ago; another, D. H. Turner, sold his grain business at Griswold about a year ago. Dannen Mills also has an elevator at Shenandoah, and others in Northwestern Missouri. Its local elevator, the former Replogle mill, has a total storage capacity of 105,000 bus. of grain.

## KANSAS

Pixley, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. sustained a small fire loss in May, caused from the chimney.

Coldwater, Kan.—The W. R. Johnston Grain Co. is installing a new Kewanee Electric Truck Lift in its elevator.

Coldwater, Kan.—The Commander-Larabee Mfg. Co. has given its elevator a general overhauling and new coat of paint.

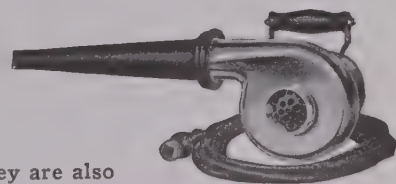
Clayton, Kan.—Fire did a small amount of damage on May 5 at the B. L. Rule elevator, occupied by Goffe & Carkener, Inc.

Toronto, Kan.—The alfalfa grinding mill installed in the former Farmers Produce building by W. O. Black, is ready for operation.

Coldwater, Kan.—The Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. is installing a new 10-bu. Richardson Scale, new loading spout, and new electric dump pit in the elevator.

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Great Bend, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is building a one story concrete seed cleaning annex and warehouse for seed and feed storage. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—Dewey Howard, owner of the Kaw Valley Alfalfa Mill, has the plant in operation after making changes in equipment. He also is installing a 75 h.p. electric motor to operate the large new hammer mill.

Wichita, Kan.—Officers of the Wichita Board of Trade for the ensuing year recently installed are: W. E. Root, pres.; R. W. Payne, vice-pres.; R. R. Roth, sec'y-treas.; directors: I. B. Carr, A. E. Randle, R. S. Moore, E. F. Beyer, U. L. Shelton, A. W. Gill, J. O. Kocher, R. R. Roth.

Mound City, Kan.—The Mound City Lumber & Grain Co.'s elevator is being rebuilt and enlarged. The structure will be 16 ft. higher and the bins have been made 8 ft. deeper. Storage capacity has been doubled to 12,000 bus. A new electric lift is being installed and new truck dumping equipment.

Hayesville, Kan.—Hayward, Inc., alfalfa dehydrating company with home offices at Oak Harbor, O., has completed construction of its local unit and operations have started. Wilbur Parman is manager of the plant. His brother, F. Parman, is general sales manager, while Capt. L. J. Schiller, now in U. S. Service, is president.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, formed March 1, which purchased the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, on April 17 bought the Goertz Feed Mill and now is making co-op. feeds. J. J. Kaufman, who served the Farmers Elevator as manager for thirteen and one half years, was elected manager of the new organization.

Baxter Springs, Kan.—High winds recently caused a small amount of damage at the Stauffer-Cammack Grain Co. elevator. Other Kansas grain companies reporting small losses as a result of wind included the Blaker Lumber & Grain Co., Bucyrus; F. H. Kellogg and V. H. Kellogg, elevator, Maize; Morgenstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co., Shields.

Wichita, Kan.—Dwight Chapin is protecting his hammer mill with a 14-in. Eriez Heavy Duty Alnico Permanent Magnet. He also is installing a complete leg with Strong-Scott Head Drive and Fairbanks-Morse Motor; Kewanee Enclosed Motor Crane-type Dump; two 9-in. conveyors, 90 ft. long, with 5-h.p. enclosed motors; 2-ton Sidney Grain Machinery Co. Feed Mixer with 7.5-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor, and 25-h.p. enclosed motor V-Belt drive; new hammer mill, 5-h.p. motor, enclosed, and Strong-Scott Head Drive with belt and pulleys and 11x7 in. V-Cups; and 250 ft. of 12 in. conveyor with fittings for his 56,000-bu. feed outfit where he is feeding 3,000 head of hogs. Designing and engineering by Allison, equipment by White Star.

## KENTUCKY

Mayfield, Ky.—The new plant of the Mayfield Sweet Feed Mill, owned by Roscoe L. Howe, opened for business recently. The present plant replaces the one that burned Nov. 23, 1943. Mr. Howe stated he plans to enlarge the plant and add more machinery when materials and equipment again are available.

## MICHIGAN

Evart, Mich.—Chas. A. Smith, 72, president and manager of the Evart Milling Co. for 33 years, died recently.—P. J. P.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—Anthony A. Miller, 51, foreman in the Huron Milling Co. plant, died of complications following pneumonia recently.

Lowell, Mich.—Construction of the grain elevator and mill for the King Milling Co. began May 1. A labor securement com'te, appointed by the B. of T. and headed by C. H. Runciman, canvassed the adjoining territory to hire men to work on the structure.

Buchanan, Mich.—Robert Koenigshof, manager of the Buchanan Farm Co-ops., Inc., has announced that a grain elevator addition will be built in the east side of the Co-ops mill. It will be a two-story building, 20x60 ft., and will extend 20 ft. east and the same length as the mill. It will have a 60-ft. cupola and nine 1,000-bu. bins. The garage at the south end of the mill will be remodeled and used as a covered drive for unloading of grain. Two pits will be constructed at the unloading room, one leading to the grinder and one to the sheller. Drag-chain conveyors will be installed and a new grinder to supplement the present one, doubling grinding capacity. Work will start at once.

## MINNESOTA

Truman, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator has purchased the old parks building adjoining its property, and will remodel it for use.

Tenney, Minn.—John O'Laughlin, 64, in the grain buying business here since 1925, died unexpectedly of a heart attack April 19.

Adrian, Minn.—Glenn Hicks has sold his produce station and feed store to M. J. Larson, St. James, who took immediate possession.

Sherburn, Minn.—The Hemp Mill has been placed in operation, alterations that have been in progress for some time having been completed early this month.

Comfrey, Minn.—Charles Lampen, manager of Comfrey Farmers Elevator since May 1, 1916, is retiring and is succeeded by Ervin Richter, assistant manager since 1929.

Glenwood, Minn.—Sealed bids for the sale of the Glenwood Farmers Elevator, 22,000 bus., capacity, with feed mill, coal shed and all equipment, were received by the company's sec'y until May 15.

Mankato, Minn.—The Hubbard Milling Co. has purchased the three-story International Harvester building near the mill's present location and plans to use it after the war for its growing commercial feed business.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., held "open house" May 10 celebrating the opening of its new feed mill.

Luverne, Minn.—Donald Nelson, Sacred Heart, employee of the Hartung Const. Co. engaged in digging a basement at the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, suffered facial lacerations and a fractured cheek bone when a stone believed to have been thrown by a passing automobile tire, hit him.

Big Lake, Minn.—The Mitchell Feed, Seed & Hatchery, Scott Mitchell, proprietor, is razing the old feed mill and elevator and will replace it with a 20,000-bu. structure, equipped with up-to-date grain handling machinery and a new scale. A modern office will be included in the building program.

Sherburn, Minn.—G. D. Packard, 80, for 56 years in the grain business here, died April 28, following a stroke of paralysis suffered a few days before. With his father Mr. Packard began buying grain here when a young man, and constructed an elevator. Later they built four more elevators. He was interested in the elevator business here from then until his death.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Rahr Malting Co. will repair its grain elevator, general contract for the work having been let to McKenzie-Hague-Simmons, Inc. Work includes repair of bin bottoms in concrete elevator.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. reports for the nine months ended March 31 net income of \$3,103,581, equal to \$5.69 a share, against \$2,762,797 or \$5.07 a share in the like period of the preceding fiscal year.

William G. Kellogg, vice-pres. of the Bunge Elvtr. Corp., and manager of the Kellogg Milling Co., is in a local hospital undergoing treatment for low blood count, and recuperating from a recent operation.

F. Peavey Heffelfinger was honor guest at a dinner at the Minikahda Club May 10, tendered him by a large group of local business men, headed by Harry A. Bullis, president of General Mills, Inc. Mr. Heffelfinger retired May 1 as Minneapolis regional director of the War Production Board to return to private business.

Clifford MacIver, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., was elected president of the Minneapolis Chapter of the Society of Grain Elvtr. Supts., at the organization's meeting May 2. Other officers chosen were Louis Fried, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., vice-pres., and James Auld, Hales & Hunter, sec'y. Stanley Folsom, Twin City Seed Co., gave a brief talk on the seed grain situation and told of his experiences as a member of the seed grain division of the O.P.A.

## MISSOURI

Farmington, Mo.—Paul J. Clay has purchased the B. & H. Feed & Produce from Floyd B. Horn and is operating the business as Paul J. Clay & Sons.

Kansas City, Mo.—Frank C. Nichols, for many years owner of the Nichols Feed Store here, has sold that business to Thomas P. Nichols. The men are not related.

Moberly, Mo.—Tentative plans are being made for erection of a soybean mill by the Chamber of Commerce. A com'te has been appointed by Pres. Charles F. Collier of the Chamber of Commerce to investigate the details of the proposed plant.

Higginsville, Mo.—The office of the Eagle Mill & Elvtr. Co. was robbed the night of May 2, the thieves stealing an electric adding and calculating machine and a shotgun. All drawers in the cabinet had been ransacked. Entrance to the building was gained by removing hinges from the warehouse door and entering the office from inside the mill. A. H. Meinershagen, manager, has offered a \$25 reward for the recovery of the missing articles.



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Lees Summit, Mo.—Frank C. Nichols of Kansas City, Mo., recently purchased the Lees Summit Elvtr. & Grain Co. elevator and has taken possession. He will install a hammer mill, mixing machinery, and other equipment for a full scale feed mixing business.

Orrick, Mo.—The W. J. Small Co. started its new dehydrating unit early this month, on schedule and with prospects of enough alfalfa to operate full time. The local plant houses the largest dehydrating unit built and was designed and constructed by H. E. Dyer, chief engineer for the W. J. Small Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—Spear Mills, Inc., is operating again after being down for two weeks because of the flood and subsequent reconditioning work. The big feed mills was running full time when the flood swept in, covering the first floor, damaging ingredients in cars by the mill and injuring transmission equipment.

St. Louis, Mo.—A general wage increase of 2.5c an hour for 70 employees of the Allied Mills, Inc., was authorized by the Regional W.L.B. May 13. The company had authorized an increase of 5c an hour. A. W. Abraham, manager, said, but the W.L.B. declined to permit the larger amount. The increase granted will raise the minimum wage paid at the plant to 65c an hour.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Thos. E. Price, Jr., former local grain man, won his freedom recently from the State Hospital on a writ of error, and \$14,000, remainder of an estate of \$160,000 he had when placed in the Glenwood Sanitarium in St. Louis County in 1926, was turned over to him. Price spent 12 years in the Glenwood Sanitarium and six years in the State Hospital here. When he was adjudged insane his brother-in-law, Freen B. Nulsen, who was associated with him in the brokerage business, was named his guardian.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Missouri Farmers Ass'n, exercising an option, has purchased the mixed feed plant and business of the Famo Milling Co. The property consists of a 4-story reinforced concrete feed mill building of 3,000 cwt. daily capacity, an adjoining concrete headhouse with about 50,000 bus. of grain storage, and six brick and iron-clad warehouses. Operation of the plant will be under the direct management of M.F.A. Co-operative Grain & Feed Co., Kansas City, of which A. J. Louth is the general manager. The Missouri Farmers Ass'n has a feed mill at Springfield, Mo., that serves the southern half of the state and it is expected the local plant will serve the northern half.

## MONTANA

Richey, Mont.—L. C. Boub, for the past 20 years manager of the Smith-Tyner elevator, resigned from his position recently and has moved to White Sulphur Springs where he purchased a grocery store. James Ulrich, a well known grain buyer, has succeeded him as manager of the elevator.

## NEBRASKA

Staplehurst, Neb.—The Ralph Davidson Elvtr. Co. of Seward, Neb., bought the Iowa-Nebraska Grain Co. elevator, taking possession May 22.

Lincoln, Neb.—Between 15 and 20 hundred-pound sacks of soybeans were stolen from storage of the Grothe Milling Co. the night of May 15.

Goehner, Neb.—Ed Leuthje bought the Weneiker Grain Co. elevator recently. He has been manager of the business for the past few years.

Omaha, Neb.—A new hammer mill has been installed by the F. R. Miller Sales Co., feed manufacturers, and conversion of the plant into a feed mill, which was started last August, has been carried on while the plant is in operation. The building was formerly a brewery.—B. I. B.

Tecumseh, Neb.—Herman Clark, recent purchaser of the Gilmore Mill Elvtr. Co., will operate the business as the Clark Mill & Elevator.—B.

Ithaca, Neb.—The Elmer Williamson elevator recently was sold at auction by Mrs. Williamson to Ralph Treptow, for \$3,500. He will use it for a storehouse for his seed corn.

Fremont, Neb.—Arthur Gifford, implement company owner, has purchased the Fremont Canning Co. plant and will convert it into an alfalfa dehydrating plant after taking possession Aug. 1.

Omaha, Neb.—Chas. Schneider, 69, retired grain dealer, died May 2. Mr. Schneider was formerly associated with the Maney Milling Co. for many years, and before that with the Duff Grain Co. in Nebraska City.

Lorton, Neb.—Thieves at the Farmers Elevator recently stole \$128.30, \$25 of it in money and the remainder in checks. Henry Drak, manager, stated the theft may have occurred while he was in another part of the elevator.

Staplehurst, Neb.—The Ernest Nicolaus Flour Mill has been sold to Geo. Luebke, who will continue to manufacture flour and in addition will have a feed grinding department. The mill has been closed for several months.—B. I. B.

Cadams (Superior p.o.), Neb.—Eldon G. Grove, manager of the Cadams Grain & Lumber Co. elevator, is installing a telescoping air dump, widening the driveway, installing a dump grate and making other improvements at the elevator to prepare for handling the season's crop.

Friend, Neb.—The footings for the B. C. Christopher Grain Co. elevator have been completed and the foundation is being put in. The Eldorado Elevator, recently purchased, will be moved to the new site. Additional material from another razed elevator will be used to enlarge the one moved here.

Omaha, Neb.—E. J. Rosse, chemist for Maney Milling Co., Omaha, was elected president of the Nebraska section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists recently. The new sec'y-treasurer is G. D. Miller, in the laboratories of the Omaha Grain Exchange. Held in conjunction with the state-wide meeting was an open house inspection of the new Maney Milling Co. laboratories, where the meeting was held.—B. I. B.

Lincoln, Neb.—Grain elevator fires in Nebraska during 1943 totaled eleven with an aggregate loss of \$18,690 the state fire marshal's office disclosed. The annual report shows the principal grain destroyed was corn and wheat. The fire marshal said the majority of elevator fires are due to carelessness on the part of the operator.—B.I.B.

Lincoln, Neb.—Gooch Milling Co. made a lump sum settlement with Glenn V. Johnson for \$392.17 for injuries he sustained while in their employ Jan. 18, 1941, and Jan. 15, 1942, which was approved by the District Judge. Johnson slipped and fell while working in a storeroom on the former date and sustained a sacro-iliac sprain but continued work until another fall at the latter date aggravated the injury which he claims may be permanent.

Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n's annual convention at the Hotel Paxton June 8 and 9 promises to be one of the most interesting and important conclaves the grain men have held. Subjects of utmost importance to every grain dealer will be discussed by men of authority and last minute reports of government rulings and interpretations of orders will be given. Plans are being made to entertain one of the largest gatherings in many years.

## NEW JERSEY

Berlin, N. J.—The feed and grain warehouse of Harvey L. Piper burned April 26. Ten carloads of hay and grain were destroyed, the loss estimated at about \$15,000.

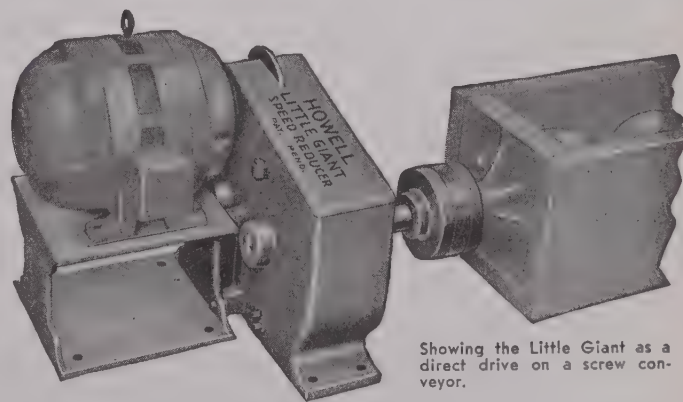
## NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Edward Flash, 86, president of the New York Produce Exchange from 1918 to 1920, died at his home in New Brighton, S. I., on May 10. He was active in cotton seed and vegetable oils all of his life and was a member of the Exchange for over 50 years.

New York, N. Y.—The nominating com'tee of the New York Produce Exchange has brought in a slate for re-election; C. B. Crofton, re-election as pres.; Hugh Reid, re-election as vice-pres.; J. A. MacNair for re-election as treasurer. The nominations will be voted on June 5.

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## NORTH DAKOTA

McClusky, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator is remodeling its office.

Wyndmere, N. D.—Chris Jensen is the new manager of the Farmers Grain & Fuel Co.

LaMoure, N. D.—The LaMoure Grain & Fuel Co. has installed a new feed mill in its elevator.

Loma, N. D.—Howard Brignall has succeeded Steve Schreder as manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Abercrombie, N. D.—C. O. Hefty is the new manager of the Valley Grain & Supply Co., succeeding Alvin Krein.

DeLamere, N. D.—P. H. Gust Elevators has been enrolled as a new member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Rogers, N. D.—Martin Lomsdahl of West Fargo is the new manager of The O. & M. Elevator having replaced H. E. Atkinson who has been called into the U. S. service.

Linton, N. D.—A new 25-ton scale has been installed at the Occident Elevator, and the pit has been improved. A new feed mill also has been installed and the elevator is now doing feed grinding.

Warwick, N. D.—The F.C.A. received bids for sale of its local 26,000-bu. elevator until May 25, sale subject to and reserving the rentals under a lease with Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co., expiring July 31.

Kensal, N. D.—J. C. Ashley, manager for the Kensal Farmers Elvtr. Co., recently resigned, and after 35 years' buying grain for the Farmers elevator and 10 previous years as grain buyer for a line company, will retire from business here and move west.

Fairdale, N. D.—Steve Schreder, who has been manager of the Loma (N. D.) Farmers Elevator, has moved his family here and taken over operation of the former Kellogg Commission Co. elevator which he recently purchased. He is operating the business as the Schreder Elevator.

## OHIO

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: The Citizens Elvtr. Co., Versailles; Lebanon Farmers Co-op. Co., Lebanon, O.; Waynesville Farmers Exchange, Waynesville; London Feed Service, London; Hocker & Lavy, R.F.D., Arcanum; Detrick Grain & Merc. Co., Tipp City, O.; Loudonville Milling Co., Loudonville, O.; and The Borden Co., New York, N. Y.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Plain City, O.—Weisheimer Bros., Columbus, O., milling company, have purchased the Fee Bros. milling plant and will use it for the manufacture of feeds under the "Jewel" name, operating under the name of the Plain City Farmers Exchange. The local plant has a capacity of 125 bbls. of flour daily, and storage capacity for 18,000 bus. of grain. It has been operating here for the past 31 years, originally starting operations in Columbus in 1865. Carl H. and Paul H. Weisheimer, brothers, and a sister, Mrs. Marjorie H. Lockwood, represent the third generation of the family engaged in the milling business.

Monroeville, O.—Stockholders of the Monroeville Co-operative Grain Co., in special meeting May 4, voted in favor of the management's plans for construction of a storage plant to hold 125,000 bus. of small grain and to cost an estimated \$50,000, Mgr. Leo J. Cook reported. A 125,000-bu. elevator is to be built, contrasting in size to the 16,000-bu. one now in use. Four storage tanks, 20 ft. in diameter and 106 ft. high will be topped by a head house 32 ft. high. The bins will be of reinforced concrete, walls six inches thick. A new drier with handling capacity of 350 to 500 bus. per hour, with 18,000 bus. drier space, also will be built.

Kirby, O.—Daniel E. Maxwell, widely known grain elevator proprietor, died May 11.

Weilersville, O.—The Tyler Grain & Fertilizer Co. is constructing an addition to its handling facilities consisting of a grain drier, machinery housing and some additional storage units.

Columbus, O.—One of the features of the annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n June 7 and 8 at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel will be the "Boosters' Luncheon on June 7. Those members who have secured one or more new members this year will be entertained as honor guests on this occasion. Plans are being made to entertain a large gathering of grainmen of this and neighboring states at the conclave, and the two days' sessions will be replete with interesting and important discussions of vital importance to the grain trade. Speakers of authority will be present to give first hand and latest news and reports of governmental rulings and orders. Vexing subjects will be explained and individual problems considered and answered.

Marion, O.—Old Fort Mills, Inc., has started operation of its new feed mill and mixing machinery. All types of dairy, poultry, hog feed and concentrates will be manufactured. William Ershman is superintendent of the new department. Grinding and mixing machinery installed in the plant has a capacity of 10 carloads a day and the department will add 40 employees to the 100 already working. Installation of the new equipment was started about a year ago. The soybean processing division of the local plant has a capacity of about 1,500,000 bus. of soybeans annually, Louis Taiclet, plant manager, said. The plant has been equipped with a new analytical laboratory for the purpose of testing and analyzing feed and ingredients to procure the proper control of vitamins and proteins.

## OKLAHOMA

Enid, Okla.—The Union Equity is building an additional head house and installing a Link Belt car dumper. The new head house will be equipped with one 18,000-bu. leg-driven by a F.M. 150-h.p. motor thru a Falk Speed Reducer, and a Fairbanks 2,500-bu. hopper scale installed. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Lahoma, Okla.—Johnston Grain Co. has sold its elevator to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. This gives the Farmers all our elevators at this station. John O'Brien is manager.

Alva, Okla.—Negotiations have been completed with contractors, railroads, and for the material and ground for construction of the million bushel grain terminal here, and work will start immediately, officers of the Alva Terminal Elvtr. Co. recently announced at a meeting called to inform stockholders of the progress made.

Enid, Okla.—A. R. Hacker, owner of the Hacker Grain Co. on Lahoma Road, and prominent grainman in Oklahoma and Kansas for the past 45 years, sold his business to the Goodholm-Maund Grain Co. Mr. Hacker was located in a mill at El Reno until 1913 when he moved to St. John, Kan. In 1916 he came to Enid and was associated with the Enid Milling Co. until 1931 when he purchased the elevator and business he is now leaving. The new owners of the grain, flour, feed, coal and gasoline business are Harold Goodholm of Stillwater and Lucian Maund of Enid. L. G. Maund will be the manager.

Sentinel, Okla.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. on May 1 concluded negotiations for the purchase of the Adair-Morton Grain Co. line of elevators in Oklahoma, and has taken over operation of the 10 stations. The largest units are here and at Gould. Other elevators are at Hollis, Duke, Lugert, Hobart, Cahill, Brinkman, McQueen, Willow and Rocky, Okla. Combined capacity of 750,000 bus., varying separately in size from 4,000 bus. to sub-terminal houses of as much as 250,000 bus. Clyde Cahill, who long has been the directing head of the country houses for the Adair-Morton Grain Co., continues the active manager of the business, which is being operated at headquarters at Altus, Okla., and as the Uhlmann Grain Co., country division. The Uhlmann Grain Co. also operates a number of country stations in Kansas and Nebraska. Its main cash operations are in terminal elevators, including 2,000,000 bus. at Enid, Okla., of which Lew Sanford is the manager, and 5,000,000 bus. at Fort Worth, Tex., where Jack N. Greenman is the manager. The Wabash and Katy houses operated by the Uhlmann company are of a combined capacity of 7,500,000 bus.



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El Reno, Okla.—The Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers will hold district meetings here May 27 and at Alva May 25.

Laverne, Okla.—Karl Couch, manager of the Fequay Grain Co. elevator, is able to resume his work after an illness of three weeks.

Durant, Okla.—Construction of the G. C. Atkins elevator for handling the Bryan County popcorn production contracted by Mr. Atkins has started. The elevator building will be built on the site of the old dye plant on the M.-K.-T. right-of-way and will be 240x50 ft. ground floor dimensions. Sixteen bins in the building will have a capacity of 3,000,000 lbs. of popcorn. Mr. Atkins has contract for the production from 8,000 acres, but approximately double that amount will be, shipped to the local plant from Illinois for curing, he said. The corn will be delivered in the ear from farms, and will be shelled, cleaned, graded and packed in water-air proof wax bags for storage.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Palouse, Wash.—The Wallace Grain & Pea Co. has been finally dissolved.

Raymond, Wash.—The foundation and floor of the Willapa Harbor Flour & Feed Co. store is being repaired.

Thornton, Wash.—The Colfax Grain Growers have started construction of a 90,000-bu. pea elevator and processing plant.—F.K.H.

Yakima, Wash.—Fred Redmon will construct a \$10,000 building here, to be used as headquarters for the Barnes Grain & Feed Co.

Thornton, Wash.—Pulaski Henning, 76, associated with the Interior Warehouse Co. for 25 years, died recently after an illness of a few hours.

Ritzville, Wash.—The O'Neill Grain Co. plans construction of an outside office and alterations to provide more bulk storage capacity, Emil Wagner, local manager, announced. Bins for bulk storage will be built in one end of the building now occupied by office and sack storage space, and a new office building will be added on the south east side of the old building. It is planned to add about 25,000 bus. capacity to the elevator.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Tacoma Feed Co., Inc., has been finally dissolved.

Waitsburg, Wash.—The Hirsch Feed & Grain Co. has purchased the warehouse along the Northern Pacific tracks formerly owned and operated by the Waitsburg Farmers Warehouse Co. The building will be used for storage and loading grain.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention May 26 in the Multnomah Hotel. An excellent program of speakers, banquet and floor show has been arranged. Jim McCormack is manager of the Ass'n.

Kittitas, Wash.—High winds blew down a high tension line across the White-Dinavy Co.'s feed mill and warehouse May 17, firing the mill and destroying machinery, storage bins, grain seed bags and binder twine, with an estimated loss of \$100,000.—F.K.H.

Seattle, Wash.—Dr. Otto J. Hill, extension dairyman for the agricultural extension service over the past 10 years, this summer will take a new post as assistant manager of the feed department of the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Ass'n here.

Uniontown, Wash.—Considerable difficulty with soil caving has been encountered since excavation for the new elevator for the Uniontown Co-operative Ass'n was started several weeks ago. The grain pit has finally been dug and concrete pouring started, however.

Dayton, Wash.—Maurice Roe, manager for the Columbian County Grain Growers announced that from May 1, 1943 until April 1, 1944, he had written checks for wheat payments in the amount of \$2,181,455.70. The average price paid for wheat at this point the past year has been close to \$1.30 a bushel. The county is rated as growing one year with another, two million bushels of this grain.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A 260,000-bus. grain elevator, one of the largest in Walla Walla County, was saved from destruction by fire May 13 when the city fire department decided quickly to make the 8-mile run outside the city to Sapolli station. The blaze in the nearly empty structure was discovered by Richard Thonney, warehouseman for the Walla Walla Grain Growers, just in time. It is estimated damage will total close to \$15,000.—F.K.H.

Spokane, Wash.—Luke D. Crowe, 94, for many years state grain inspector, died at his home following a short illness. He was a native of Minnesota.—F.K.H.

Mikkalo, Ore.—Work has started on the 60,000-bu. crib elevator which the Condon Grain Growers Co-operative Ass'n is constructing here, H. M. Bull, manager, reported.

Nezperce, Ida.—Miles Inghram, Joe Lux and Richard Fox, new owners of the T. E. Robinson grain elevator and pea plant interests here and at Kamiah, will make extensive alterations and enlarge the plants this summer. Included in the purchase was the tramway five miles east of here, which has been idle for several years. Capacity of the Nezperce pea storage and processing plant will be increased from 25,000 to 45,000 bus. The local wheat elevator has a capacity of 165,000 bus., and the one at Kamiah, 185,000 bus. Mr. Robinson will continue to operate warehouses at Grangeville, Kooskia and Fenn.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—T. R. Hillard, 83, president of the Miner-Hillard Milling Co., died May 1. In 1894 he became treasurer of the company, a position he held until he became president following the death of Gen. Asher Miner.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n has announced a change in the date of its summer conference to June 21 instead of June 14. A directors' meeting will be held the evening of June 20 when the vacancy in the sec'y's office will be filled. The Penn Harris Hotel remains the official headquarters for the conference.

Lewisburg, Pa.—Fire that started in the third floor separator of the Dietrick & Gambrill Feed Co. plant on St. Mary St. recently caused more than \$2,000 damage. The blaze was discovered about 10 p.m. by the night foreman, and before the flames could be extinguished they had spread thru the dust collector to the fourth floor. A quantity of feed was water-soaked.

Pittston, Pa.—The old Pittston Mill property on lower Broad St., operated by W. J. and Chas. E. Fowler of Wyoming for a number of years, has been sold to James S. Wilson of Forty Fort, and Warren R. Seiple of Wilkes-Barre, trading as the Pittston Flour & Feed Co., by Nicolas and William Vitale, who had conducted one of the Mono Markets in a section of the structure for the past six years. The new owners will use the 1-story structure for storage purposes only. Windows will be installed in the larger structure and it will be equipped for display purposes. Incubators will be installed on the main floor, where all modern poultry and feeding facilities will be exhibited.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Lake Preston, S. D.—Ted Rabenberg is manager of the Lake Preston Co-op. Ass'n elevator.

Artesian, S. D.—The Thomas Grain Co. recently installed a new motor, leg cups and belt, and electric separator.

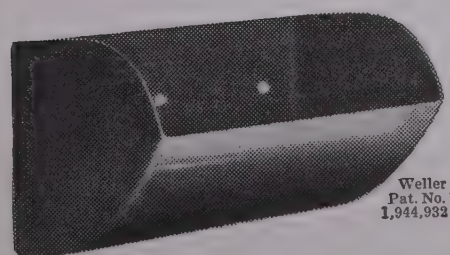
## SOUTHEAST

High Point, N. C.—The Guilford Milling Co. has been sold to C. H. Carmichael, who has taken possession and is operating the mill.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Checkerboard Feed Co. store was entered the night of May 12, thru a window, the safe broken into and \$286.94 cash removed, R. B. Webster, manager, reported. In addition to the money stolen, 3,000 gals. worth of T gas coupons and payroll checks issued by Ralston-Purina Co. were taken.—P. J. P.



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## TEXAS

McKibbin, Tex.—Johnston Grain Co. has sold its elevator to the Perryton Equity Exchange.

Dimmitt, Tex.—Albert Meyer, formerly manager of the Bovina Wheat Growers, Bovina, Tex., has been transferred to the Dimmitt Wheat Growers, Inc., station.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—The London Co-operative Gin & Elevator Co., E. O. Ross, manager, recently was admitted to membership in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Slaton, Tex.—Ray C. Ayers & Son are installing a 50-ton Fairbanks Scale with a 45x10 ft. concrete deck, and are building a fireproof concrete and tile hay warehouse, 80x112 ft.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Ray Murrell, formerly in the grain business at Cedar Rapids, Ia. prior to his service with the war department, is now associated with the grain department of Transit Grain Co.

Dallas, Tex.—J. C. Mitchell, general manager of Morten Milling Co., and the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co., Fort Worth, escaped serious injury in an automobile collision May 11. His car was wrecked.

Kress, Tex.—Henry Buhrkuhl, Farmers Elevator Co., has sold his elevator here to Producers Grain Corp. and will retire from the grain business for the present. Mr. Buhrkuhl's father recently passed away.

Perryton, Tex.—The Perryton Equity Exchange is building a concrete feed plant 42x32 ft., 100 ft. high with grain bins for 25,000 bus. The new plant will have a capacity of 100 tons in 10 hours. Chalmer & Borton have the contract.

Amarillo, Tex.—Coffee-Davis Grain Co. on May 15 took over the business of the Barnett Grain Co. and several country elevators. This company is a partnership composed of J. E. (June) Davis, for many years with Burrus Panhandle Elevator here and Joe Coffee, manager of Barnett Grain Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Great West Grain & Seed Co. is building a 100,000-bu. concrete elevator, feed mill, seed cleaning plant, and warehouse. The elevator will be 45x60 ft., 110 ft. high divided into 16 bins. Two high speed legs will serve for receiving and shipping, and grain and seed will be carried into the house on belt conveyors. The cleaning floor will be equipped with an Eureka Cleaner, Superior Separator, and a Sidney Seed Cleaner. Adjoining the elevator will be a 2 story feed mill 45x27 ft., with a capacity of 300 tons of feed per day. Seed cleaning capacity will be 5,000 bags daily. Adjoining the feed mill, a concrete warehouse 45x120 ft. with 12 ft. ceiling will provide storage for feed and seed, and plans include a warehouse 60x140 ft. for hay storage.

Speerman, Tex.—Johnston Grain Co. has sold its elevator to the Perryton Equity Exchange.

## WISCONSIN

Ripon, Wis.—The feed mill platform and canopy of the Ripon Roller Mills was severely damaged by freight cars recently.

Madison, Wis.—The Standard Seed & Feed Co. will build a \$16,500 addition to its warehouse. General contract was let to George Nelson.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Schlitz Brewing Co. will build a grain drier, addition, to cost \$40,000. The four-story structure will be constructed in the rear of 1521-23 2nd St.

Marshfield, Wis.—The Marshfield Dairy Products Co. has completed the first addition in a \$50,000 expansion program which will greatly increase the production of livestock and poultry feed.

New Richmond, Wis.—Clarence Green is new manager of the Doughboy Retail Store. He formerly was manager of the Doughboy store in Black River Falls where he has been succeeded by Oan Albert.

Peshtigo, Wis.—Louis Bandow, 83, who operated a feed plant here for many years and was actively engaged in the business until recent ill health forced his retirement, died Apr. 24. His son, Louis Bandow, Jr., is owner of a feed business at Anston, Wis.

Rockdale, Wis.—Roland Turnbull, 44, operator of the Rockdale Flour Mills, died in hospital May 1 at Madison, following an accident at the mill in which he lost his right arm when it was caught in the gears of the big water wheel. He, with his father John B. Turnbull, owned the plant.

Owen, Wis.—The Farmers Milling & Elevator Co. has been sold to Wm. F. Sinn, Madison, Wis. Mr. Sinn has been connected with the Standard Feed Co. of Madison for many years. He took possession of the local business May 1. Gene Clemens is remaining as manager until another one is appointed.

Gibbsville, Wis.—Garret Ebbers, founder of the feed mill here, died Apr. 29, aged 85. Surviving him are six sons, five of whom had been directly associated with him in the local business as well as in the G. H. Ebbers & Sons, Inc., hardware stores in Ostburg, Cedar Grove, and Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

Cashton, Wis.—The Cashton Elevator building No. 5 a Cashton landmark built in 1897, is being dismantled and the structure will be razed. Plans are being made by the officers and directors of the elevator company to erect a two story and basement cement block building on the site of the present building No. 3 which will also be dismantled and razed. Modern facilities for feed grinding and mixing will be installed in the new structure.

## Work of the Grain and Feed National

[Continued from page 380]

efficient distribution of America's great grain crops.

I want to urge upon your State Ass'n a wider attention to your feed trade. Only a few years ago our full attention was given in the grain business. Today we find our members are as much interested in feed as in grain. If your association can serve feed mixers, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers, as it has served the grain warehousemen, commission men and others of the grain trade, it will be a stronger Association because of this wider service.

Feed men have had some real problems in obtaining high protein meals; now their immediate problem is obtaining carbohydrates. Feed Jobbers have had some real problems with the WFA and the OPA; but we have begun to get some of these ironed out and their situation is improving. Retailers are, in the main, working under reasonable OPA margins and their complaint has been largely one of Volume of Commodities for distribution.

Feed Mixers and the Feeders face a most difficult situation. They have little, if any, hope of getting additional Corn in any desired volume before next crop. Oats are scarce, like other feed grains, so that mixed feeds of some types have all but disappeared from the market. There probably will have to be some liquidation of animals in some areas where sufficient feed supplies will not soon be available. All Corn that is moving is going to the War Effort—and we can have no quarrel with that: the War must come first.

The whole feed picture is one of present demand exceeding the supply, and the livestock and poultry feeder will have to make some trying decisions in the weeks ahead. We doubt if any Association like yours can completely serve its members without attention to feeds.

We have been very proud of the work our National Ass'n has done during these war times. Our Mr. Ray Bowden is becoming increasingly important not only to the National Ass'n but to the entire grain industry. The Secretary of your Association has been kept fully and promptly informed of all new government orders and decisions. We have sent him carefully prepared legal comment on government orders and have kept him advised of the interpretations of OPA. We maintain a contact office in Washington, D. C., which has been active in seeing that government agencies have access to the best council of our grain and feed people during and after the issuance of orders governing our trade.

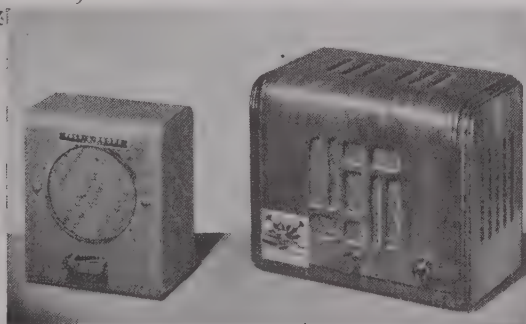
Our National Ass'n is in the best position it has been for years, we have added more than 115 new members since our last meeting, and practically all the markets and associations look to us to keep them informed and advised. We are a part of the National Grain Trade Council and share our offices in Washington with them.

For the past two years it has been nothing but hard work and long hours for Ray Bowden and the loyal employees under him in the Washington and St. Louis offices, but they are now doing a better job and are in a position to accomplish more for the grain trade than ever before in the history of our Association. Today we have more to offer new members than ever before; some new memberships are coming in unsolicited. We do not campaign for memberships from the smaller grain and feed firms. We believe every grain firm should belong to their State Association first; to the National Ass'n second. I would like personally to ask you to maintain a membership in Both the State and National Ass'ns. The total cost is so small it is quite unimportant in the operation of your business.

The work we are doing is so important to the whole grain and feed trade that there is hardly a transaction made in our industry today

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The CALL-A-PHONE is a great time and effort saver . . . a thoroughly proven inter-office communication system. Accommodates private or group direction to all of 5 departments without cut-ins. Personnel can contact you. Means two-way speed-up in production. Master station only \$34.00. Sub-stations, each, \$12.50.



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upon which our activity does not have some bearing. Our work benefits all the trade equally and there is some obligation on each and every one of us to bear our share of the cost.

Our Job will not end with the war. We MUST continue to fight the extension of government into grain distribution in competition with our citizens.

Remember, if we do not let America Down by our indifference, this land of Free Men, this land of opportunity and personal initiative, will not let us down.

## C.C.C. 1945 Loan Maturities

WHEAT, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.  
 CORN, on demand, or Sept. 30, 1945.  
 RYE, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.  
 BARLEY, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.  
 GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, or June 30, 1945.  
 FLAXSEED, on demand, or Mar. 3 or June 30, 1945.

## C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, or Oct. 1, 1944.  
 GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

## C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.  
 SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.  
 FLAXSEED at Minneapolis, \$2.85 for No. 1.  
 CORN, 81c to \$1.01 per bushel for No. 3.  
 WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.  
 SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.  
 RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

## C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 85 per cent of parity, national average \$1.28 per bushel, available until Dec. 31 on farm or warehouse stored.  
 CORN, farm stored, 85% of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.  
 RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.  
 BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.  
 SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

## Grain Carriers

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—The Ohio Valley Shippers Advisory Board will hold a meeting June 12 and 13 at the Columbia Club.

Export grain unloaded at U. S. ports in April totaled 2,390 cars, compared with 5,607 in April, 1943, or a decrease of 57 per cent.

The House May 23 passed the bill repealing the law by which the government gets a rebate of 50 per cent on shipments over land grant railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission May 15 suspended until Jan. 1 the increase in freight rates that were to have gone into effect Mar. 2, 1942, and which have been under suspension.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 40,011 cars during the week ended May 13, against 43,212 cars the like week of 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

About 60 cars daily are to be sent to Vancouver, B. C., and Sweetwater, Mont., as long as they are available, to relieve the tight feed situation in western areas with grain from Canada.

Class I railroads on May 1 had 44,458 new freight cars on order, the Ass'n of American Railroads reported. On the same date last year they had 34,262 on order. New freight cars on order on May 1 this year included 18,207 plain boxcars, and 3,125 automobile boxcars.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to permit the railroads to increase re-shipping rates on grain and grain products in carloads, from Chicago, Minneapolis and points taking the same rates to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri destinations.—P. J. P.

**Ft. William, Ont.**—The O.D.T. Great Lakes Carriers Division reports April shipments of grain from Lake Superior as 75,217,644 bus., against the previous high record, made in 1927, of 53,500,000 bus. Ft. William shipped 61,092,356 bus., and Duluth 14,125,288 bus.—G. E. T.

The railroads have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to reopen docket 28823 and postpone the order directing the line haul carrier to absorb switching charges crosstown at Enid, Okla., on grain. The carriers state that the order gives Enid a privilege not extended to its immediate competitors.

**New York, N. Y.**—Traffic officers of the Eastern, Southern and Western railroads met last week and approved publication in the Consolidated Classification of the revised B/L, for the one-writing uniform standard B/L and W/B. Use of either the revised or so-called standard lading bill will be wholly optional with the shippers. Date of publication of the revised B/L has not yet been determined.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Transportation Board of Investigation and Research, appointed in August, 1941, has just made a report to Congress recommending the creation of three agencies, one to make recommendations, one to represent the public before regulatory bodies and one composed of representatives of all forms of transportation, finance, agriculture, industry, labor, and public service. It would report to congress and the President on transportation activities.

A single American toad was worth annually about \$20, according to Prof. A. H. Kirkland, a Massachusetts biologist. This figure was based upon the number of injurious insects, mostly cutworms, devoured daily and the loss caused by these insects to agriculture. More recently, Bragg from Oklahoma stated that the great plains toad, *Bufo cognatus*, our most common toad in North Dakota, had an annual value of \$25. He valued the American toad *Bufo americanus*, also occurring here, at \$15.

## To Avoid Overloading Cars

Recent checks have indicated substantial increase in the volume of cars of grain moving thru interchange points that are carrying an excessively heavy load, stated Frank B. Townsend, director of traffic, Minneapolis Traffic Assn. A record at one point showed a considerable proportion of such overloaded cars, including one which carried a load of 47,000 pounds in excess of the load limit.

A large percentage of boxcars do not contain grain lines and it seems evident that many shippers, in lieu thereof, are loading to the 24 inch level in every case.

Mr. Townsend states that the height to which any kind of grain can be loaded in a boxcar and conform to the load limit capacity thereof may be computed by a simple formula, "the square footage of the floor area when multiplied by .8 will indicate the number of bushels the car will contain for each foot of height of load, the weight of load, of course, will vary with the different kinds and grades of grain." Illustrating in clear detail the process of computation involved when the car has no grain line, Mr. Townsend offered the following example, "multiply the inside width of the car, 9 feet, by the inside length, 40 feet, and the answer is 360 sq. ft.; multiply this by .8 which gives 288 bushels; multiply 288 by the test weight of the grain being loaded (i. e., 60 lbs. for wheat) and the answer is 17,280 pounds; divide this 17,280 into the load limit capacity stenciled on the car (i. e., 94,000) and the answer is 5.44, which means that that particular car can be loaded with 5 feet 5 inches of 60 pound wheat. The stenciled load limit varies with each car."

## O.D.T. and I.C.C. Involved in Corn Shipments

After the W.F.A. issued its order restricting the movement of corn from 125 counties it was found that the W.F.A. had no power to control transportation.

To make the order legal the O.D.T. and the Interstate Commerce Commission have ordered the carriers not to accept for transportation any corn except under the terms of the set-aside order.

Corn from the specified area must be consigned to the Commodity Credit Corporation or its designated agent.

The amendment 1 to W.F.O. 98 also provides:

(3) Any feeder, upon application to the County committee for the county where corn owned by him is located, may be authorized by such committee, in writing, to transport such corn to any point within a county adjoining the designated area for the purpose of feeding livestock or poultry owned by him.

4. By amending (1) thereof to read as follows:

(1) Request for relief from hardship. Any person located in the designated area who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him may file a request for relief with the County committee for the county in which such person's establishment is located. Any other person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him may file a request for relief with the Chief of Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Washington 25, D. C. All requests shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. Such requests shall be acted upon by the Chief of A.A.A. or any employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency designated by him.

Movement of corn from any point within the area to any other point within the area is not restricted.

The War Food Administration announces Amendment 4 to WFO 10, removing all set-aside requirements on brown and milled rice for the period May 15 thru July 31, making the entire production during this period available to U. S. civilians and for completion of U. S. commitments to Cuba. The amendment also removed for the same period restrictions on shipments of rice to the various states and District of Columbia.



# Field Seeds

**Milford, Ia.**—The Northwestern Seed Co. will occupy part of the Gamble store building.

**Grinnell, Ia.**—Howard Tinnes has entered the employ of the Ahrens Hybrid Seed Corn Co. as production manager.

**Huron, S. D.**—Chas. H. Anderson, for 41 years engaged in the seed business here, died Apr. 29, after a year's illness.

**Ralston, Neb.**—The Nebraska Seed Co. is making another addition, a metal covered frame warehouse 42x92 ft. with concrete floor.

**Corpus Christi, Tex.**—G. Curtis Clark, manager of the Eastern Seed Co., is recovering from a major operation in the Spohn hospital.

**Delaware, O.**—The plant of the Northwest Popcorn Seed Co., six miles north of this place burned May 2, causing \$100,000 loss, one-half in popcorn.

**Macon, Ga.**—The annual meeting of the Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held July 17 at the Dempsey Hotel. The meeting will be preceded by a cocktail party Sunday evening.

**Spencer, Ia.**—Chas. Spurlock of Shenandoah is the new manager of the Henry Field Seed Store, the former manager, Thos. J. Taylor, being in the armed service at Camp Roberts, Cal.

**Holdrege, Neb.**—An unprecedented demand for sorghum seed at Holdrege seed houses reveals that, failing barley and oats, the plant of sorghum grains in Phelps County this year may be the largest in history.

**Humboldt, Ia.**—The DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n has started construction of a 40-ft. extension to its drier, E. L. Rueff, manager of the local plant, announced. The Ass'n recently purchased additional ground adjoining its corn plant site.—A. G. T.

**Sacramento, Cal.**—During April the State Seed Inspection Bureau reported 46 interstate shipments of seed to the Federal Seed Act authorities for consideration in regard to mislabeling. Twelve "stop-sale" orders were issued during April on lots of seed found not in compliance with the provisions of the California Seed Law.

**Washington, D. C.**—Effective June 1 by amendment 4 to M.P.R. 471 increases premium alfalfa seeds \$3 per 100 lbs. Basic ceiling price for processed central alfalfa seed which met certain specifications was \$36 per 100 pounds, sacked. The new basic ceiling price for Utah Pioneer and Kansas common state certified improved varieties is \$39 per 100 pounds, sacked. The new basic ceiling price for Hairy Peruvian, Arizona Chilean, Cimarron, New Mexico Common and Texas Southwestern Common State Certified improved varieties is \$32 per 100 pounds, sacked. Basic ceiling price for processed sweet clover seed which met certain specifications was \$10.25 per 100 pounds, sacked. The new basic ceiling price for Common Biennial White State Certified variety is \$13.25 per 100 pounds, sacked.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—Since January 1, the Plant Board has tested twenty-one shipments (343 bags) of planting seed which gave a germination materially below the percentage shown on the seedsmen's tags, as follows: 3 shipments of can seed, found to germinate as low as 48 per cent; 2 shipments of hybrid corn, found to germinate as low as 56 per cent; 7 shipments of open-pollinated corn, found to germinate as low as 30 per cent; 2 shipments of soybeans, found to germinate as low as 36

per cent; 1 shipment snap beans, found to germinate as low as 16 per cent; 4 shipments spring oats, found to germinate as low as 28 per cent, and 2 shipments sudan grass, found to germinate as low as 36 per cent. This seed was sampled while in merchants' hands, and some of it had already been sold before the merchant could be informed of the results of the test. Farmers buying seed should preserve the tags which come on the bags, and also keep a pound or two of the seed so that it can be sent to the Plant Board for testing in case the stand is poor. This is the only way to determine whether the trouble is with the seed itself or is due to other causes such as unfavorable weather.—Paul H. Millar, chief inspector Arkansas State Plant Board.

## Labor for Detasseling a Problem

The seven large hybrid seed corn companies in that vicinity met at the Chamber of Commerce in Fremont, Neb., recently. County agents attended.

A. H. Maunder, farm labor representative for the extension service, explained there are three sources of labor for this season's crop; Local, Mexican nationals, prisoners of war. He stressed that every effort should be made to obtain all possible local labor first, since Mexican nationals and prisoners of war are sent in only on the basis of an emergency.

The problem this year, he said, will be greater than usual for several reasons, including the fact that the late planting season will greatly reduce small grain acreage and consequently greatly increase the hybrid seed corn acreage.

An attempt will be made to obtain army trucks or other types of transportation to bring workers to the fields from communities in this area.

It is planned to establish camps for boys of high school age who come from points throughout the territory to assist in the work.

## Hay Yields of Alfalfa Varieties

Alfalfa acreage increased steadily in Pennsylvania during the period from 1909 to 1939, an indication of the increasing importance of this crop to the state. In 1909 4,935 acres was harvested; in 1939 262,651 acres.

Trials of recognized strains and of seed from various sources conducted from 1933 to 1943 reveal that the variegated varieties, such as Ontario Variegated, Cossack, Baltic, Hardigan, and Grimm, are the most winter-hardy and produce the highest yields of hay.

Next in value to the variegated strains were the hardy common lots from the Dakotas, Montana, Nebraska, and northern Kansas. Lowest in yield and highest in winter killing were the non-hardy strains of common alfalfa from that part of the United States south of the Kansas border, and from Argentina.

From 1934 to 1936, the variegated alfalfas tested averaged 2.45 tons of hay per acre; the hardy common strains averaged 2.03 tons; and the non-hardy common lots averaged 1.29 tons. During the period from 1937 to 1939, the variegated varieties averaged 3.39 tons; the hardy common strains averaged 2.66 tons; and, the non-hardy common lots averaged 1.82 tons per

acre. During the period from 1941 to 1943, the variegated alfalfas averaged 2.35 tons; the hardy common varieties averaged 1.95 tons; and the non-hardy common lots averaged 1.74 tons per acre.—Bull. 459, Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Sta.

## Strong Program of Pacific States Seedsmen

Starting with registration the afternoon of May 30 the following two days of the annual meeting of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n will be filled with live topics of real interest.

Carl Bowden, pres., will call the meeting to order Wednesday morning in the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore. Addresses will be made, among others, by

Jas. H. Shields on Prospects for Field Seeds in Idaho;

Terris A. Manley on The Changing Scene in Sorghums;

P. V. Kelly on Field Seed Prospects in Utah;

Jas. Young, executive sec'y American Seed Trade Ass'n, on Seed Industry War Problems.

A well rounded entertainment has been arranged, Rex Mason of San Francisco being toastmaster at the banquet.

## Sea Breeze Wheat

A 2-acre field of Sea Breeze wheat was harvested recently at the Valley Station by direct combining. It had been sown in December.

This new type of wheat was developed by the Texas Experiment Station in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to meet the needs for a forage type of this small grain that might be used as poultry feed; or as pasturage; or hay or ensilage for other kinds of livestock.

It is one of a very few varieties that is capable of making rapid, vigorous growth under the short cool days that prevail in Southmost Texas during the winter season.—J.J.P.

A change in the maximum prices for early prolific rough rice which will mean reduction of 30 cents in the margins allowed the processor, has been announced by O.P.A. This increases the maximum price to farmers from \$5.30 to \$5.60 a barrel in bulk, f.o.b. country shipping points, but does not increase the processor's ceiling prices. Amendment No. 1 to MPR No. 518 is effective May 27.

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# Feedstuffs

**Omaha, Neb.**—Most Platte valley alfalfa dehydrators will get into production next week. —B. I. B.

**Brewers Dried Grains** production during April amounted to 18,000 tons, against 18,600 tons during April, 1943, as reported by the W.F.A.

**Distillers Dried Grains** production during April amounted to 36,600 tons, against 29,100 tons during April, 1943, as reported by the W.F.A.

A total of 43,273,000 bus. of soybeans were crushed during the 3-months period Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, according to reports of the Bureau of the Census. This quantity exceeded crushings of 37,574,000 bus. in the like quarter of 1943 by about 15 per cent.

**Washington, D. C.**—Screw press oil expellers are unobtainable, the quotas of manufacturers having been used up to January, 1945. No applications for this equipment will be approved the W.F.A. says, until processing requirements for 1945 can be assessed.

**Washington, D. C.**—Harry W. Titus, who made a thoro study of poultry nutrition at the Beltsville research farm of the U.S.D.A., and is the author of excellent works on poultry, is now assisting Walter C. Berger, chief of the Feed Management Branch, having been given leave of absence by his new employer, the Limestone Products Co.

**Digby, N. S.**—Seaweed processing has begun. Within about four weeks, a total of about 4,000 tons of the seaweed were taken from the sea and rocks to a plant of the Maritime-National Co., thence from that plant to mills for grinding. Usually it is used in combination with regular feeds for cattle and poultry feeding. The seaweed is high in iodine and is being shipped to the western provinces as well as consumed in the east. The seaweed is claimed to be particularly valuable in the spring after a winter in which there has been a lack of mineral matter in feed for livestock. In some packages, the ground seaweed is mixed with the feeds, and in others it is packed individually. —Wm. McN.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—Feed manufacturers and dealers in distress and seeking relief by requisition thru their county A.A.A. for protein meals from the 20 per cent set-aside to the state, will be required to fill out and file C.C.C. Form 6 each month, or the State Feed Advisory Committee will not give them any consideration. The County A.A.A. Committees have been advised of this action, and they will send in these requisitions to the state committee for consideration. No more "blanket" requests from the Counties for so many tons, or carloads, of protein meals will be considered by the Committee. Form 6 must be filed with County A.A.A. on or before May 28. —Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

## Oil Meal Set-Aside Continued in June

Altho the protein meal situation is easier the set-aside of oil meal of 20 per cent will be continued at that rate for the month of June.

Unused allocated tonnage in May was approximately 2 per cent of the national allocation. WFA has been gradually speeding up both allocation instructions and purchase certificate presentation. Allocations must be made by the 5th of the month, with all unallocated tonnage to be reported back on the 6th.

## Maine Feed Men Consider War Problems

The Pine State Feed Manufacturers & Dealers Ass'n has been formed with the following officers: pres., Robert H. Sawyer, Lewiston; vice pres., Chas. H. Watson, Skowhegan; sec'y-treas., Leslie J. Swetland; directors, Robert H. Sawyer, Chas. H. Watson, Garwood C. Bowers, Lincoln; Maurice B. Cohen, Portland; Stephen J. Cummings, Norway; L. A. Gray, West Sullivan; Herbert A. Hawes, Union; Morrill Harper, Saco; Walter H. Ray, Anson; Frank D. Reed, Orono.

AUSTIN W. CARPENTER, executive director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, and member of the New York State Food Commission, at the meeting Apr. 20, at Augusta, presented a report, from the statistical viewpoint, of the feed grain supply and its rapid monthly disappearance. He expressed doubt as to whether adequate Canadian grains could be secured during the summer to bridge the existing wide gap between livestock and supplies.

Mr. Carpenter said, "feed merchants must recognize the importance of political-mindedness in securing fair national and state legislation and, busy as every dealer constantly is, he must take time out now and then to contact federal and state legislators."

Among the speakers were L. A. O'Brien of Boston; Chas. M. White of the Maine Dept. of Agriculture; John W. Greene of the Maine manpower commission.

## Meeting of Georgia Feed Ass'n

Officers elected at the annual meeting of the Georgia Feed Ass'n at Atlanta, Ga., May 8, are: Pres. R. E. Barinowski, Augusta; vice pres., J. O. Smith, Bainbridge; sec'y-treas., Howard C. Martin, Atlanta.

New members of the board of directors are: (three-year term) G. D. Arnold, Valdosta Milling Co., Valdosta; Grady Yancey, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Atlanta; J. D. Jewell, J. D. Jewell Co., Gainesville; J. O. Smith, Flint River Mills, Bainbridge; (two-year term) L. C. Brown, Birdsey Flour Mills, Macon; (one-year term) Geo. Van Giesen, Ballard & Ballard Co., Savannah.

GRANT CARD, retiring pres., reported on the events of the past year.

R. E. BARINOWSKI, for the state feed advisory committee, said the committee had met once or twice a month to keep abreast of allocations.

PAUL W. CHAPMAN, dean of the College of Agriculture, said it would be only a matter of time until all feed ingredients would be rationed.

EMORY COCKE, Atlanta, urged everyone to work to build up the membership.

It was decided to obtain more revenue for the activities of the Ass'n, and accordingly dues will be on a voluntary basis for all members,

with feed mills contributing one-eighth cent per ton of feed produced, oil mills, doubling their contribution in the past and associate members being asked to contribute \$12 instead of \$6.

## National Feed Jobbers Committee Meeting

A meeting of the National Feed Jobbers Committee was scheduled for May 13 in the office of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in the Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

An executive session was held in the forenoon and an open meeting in the afternoon.



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## A.F.M.A. Weighs Feed Supply Against Animal Production

The 36th annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n was held May 18 and 19 at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, with a very large attendance.

A. F. HOPKINS, Boston, Mass., presided as chairman of the board of directors.

Prof. L. C. CUNNINGHAM, of Cornell University, consulting economist, recited the facts as to expanded livestock production. He said:

Ceiling prices of feeds have prevented prices from rising to sound a danger warning and to check livestock production at a point where all the livestock could be fed. So far the effect of the feed program nationally has been to maintain livestock production, not to curtail it. But postponing the inevitable adjustment of livestock numbers and feeding rates to average supplies of feed grains, merely puts on more pressure to scramble for additional feed from outside normal sources and to bring about reductions in feeding in a shorter period of time.

The feed grain deficit for the current season has been variously estimated to be from about 350 million bushels by government officials to some 575 million bushels by the Feed Industry Council.

It is clearly evident now that there are not enough domestic feed grains to see the livestock industry through to another corn harvest, and it is improbable that imports of Canadian grain will be large enough to satisfy feed requirements at current livestock feed-price ratios.

**DOMESTIC SUPPLIES TIGHT.**—Domestic supplies of wheat, oats and barley are not likely to be as readily available to feed-deficit areas this summer as they were last. Despite a 15 per cent smaller crop, the disappearance of oats was as large during the summer quarter of 1943 as in the same quarter the year before, because the price of oats was free to move. The movement of these grains will be more "sticky" this summer, because old stocks of wheat are sharply lower, oats and barley acreages are being reduced by the lateness of the season, and because of the ceiling prices on these grains.

Despite many difficulties, a magnificent job has been done to date by the commercial feed industry in the distribution of feeds. Unfortunately, this job promises to be even more difficult in the next few months ahead, because it involves trying to divide a deficit. These difficulties include inability to buy adequate supplies of grains, shortage of labor in plants and equitable allocation of limited supplies among feed deficit areas.

Unless and until needed adjustments in grain price ceilings are made, an immediate program on a national scale of orderly reduction of livestock production by other methods is in the best interests of the consuming public, livestock producers and the commercial feed industry. The reduction by class of livestock and by region should be based on our requirements for human food.

In view of the world outlook for food, it is certainly unwise to continue to divert food wheat to livestock feed. It would appear that there is very little excuse for using large amounts of our domestic wheat stocks this summer other than to meet emergencies in deficit areas and to cushion the necessary reduction in livestock.

"How Feed Manufacturers Can Better Serve Livestock Producers and Feeders" was the topic of a symposium conducted by Dr. P. W. Chapman, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, in which poultry matters were handled by Dr. J. Holmes Martin, of Purdue University, swine by Dr. P. S. Shearer of Iowa State College, the dairy by Dr. K. L. Turk of Cornell University, cattle and sheep by Dr. W. J. Loeffel of the University of Nebraska, and the extension service

by Dr. P. E. Miller of the University of Minnesota.

The following imposing array of specialists participated in the forum: R. M. Bethke, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; G. Bohstedt, University of Wisconsin; L. C. Cunningham, Cornell University; B. W. Fairbanks, University of Illinois; L. E. Hawkins, Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College; F. G. King, Purdue University; W. E. Krauss, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; L. C. Norris, Cornell University; H. J. Sloan, University of Minnesota.

Friday morning the resolutions committee presented resolutions which were adopted, one by one. Those who had appeared on the program and aided in making the meeting a success were thanked, hope was expressed for the quick recovery of J. A. McConnell, chairman of the Feed Industry Council, whose illness had prevented his being present at the meeting.

It was resolved that the imports of feed be facilitated by the Ass'n of American Railroads continuing for an additional 20 days the movement of 200 empty box cars per day to Canada.

W. CATESBY JONES, pres. of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, read a paper on "Problems Confronting Feeders in War Time," which will be published later.

WALTER C. BERGER, chief of the Feed Management Branch of the War Food Administration, turned off the loud speaker before continuing his address, which covered completely the problem of making the supply of feed go 'round. He read a humorous poem and expressed his appreciation of the aid given him by Ken Maltas, of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Cliff Carpenter, given leave by Allied Mills, and Dr. Harry Titus, who went to his aid instead of embarking on his new work for the Limestone Products Corporation. Mr. Berger's remarks will be published elsewhere.

N. E. DODD, chief of the A.A.A., Washington, D. C., told what his organization is attempting to do to help in the numerous feed and food problems that are arising. That at the present time the adjustment is one of getting the right amounts of the right kind of crops. He suggested that feed men bring to the attention of feed purchasers the facts concerning the livestock and the prospective feed supplies.

CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, representing the National Committee for Economic Development, spoke at the afternoon session on

"Post-War Conditions and a Look into the Future." He said that the future of the feed industry lies in seeing agriculture's needs, in giving farmers the value they want with an economy they cannot equal. Failure here, Mr. Christensen said, would either force the farmer to restrict his operations, increase his costs and consequently bring a drop in consumer demand, or make him a competitor of the feed manufacturer.

The Chicago Feed Club gave a reception in the Gold Coast Room of the Hotel Thursday evening, to which were invited all members of the A. F. M. A. and guests.

The staff report on the year's activities prepared by Pres. R. M. Field is published elsewhere.

Officers and executive committee chosen for 1944-45 are: A. F. Hopkins, Boston, chairman of the board of directors; L. R. Hawley, Chicago, vice-chairman; R. M. Field, Chicago, pres.; W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee, treas.

Executive committee: O. M. Straube, Kansas City; A. F. Hopkins, L. R. Hawley, J. B. DeHaven, Chicago; H. L. George, Memphis; L. S. Riford, Cayuga, N. Y.; A. F. Seay, St. Louis; H. E. Frederick, Marysville, O.; J. H. Murphy, Burlington, Wis., and F. E. Boling, vice-chairman of the Feed Industry Council.

## Alfalfa Advisory Committee

The O.P.A. May 23 announced the formation of an alfalfa hay products industry advisory committee composed of:

J. C. Hearn, Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co., Chandler, Ariz.; R. E. Bye, Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., St. Louis; W. J. Small, W. J. Small Co., Neodesha, Kan.; W. R. Embleton, Saunders Mills, Toledo; R. P. Johnson, Elk Valley Alfalfa Mills, Independence, Kan.; William T. Morin, Morin Mills, Alden, Minn.; John A. Caple, A. B. Caple Co., Toledo; N. B. Waldo, Waldo Alfalfa Milling Co., Inc., El Reno, Okla.; S. W. Douthill, Meadow Brook Farms, Nazareth, Pa.; L. T. Murphy, Allied Mills, Omaha, and Don E. Merrick, Central Mills, Inc., Dunbridge, O.

**Omaha, Neb.**—The National Co-operative Elevator Ass'n of which Oscar Helene of Marcus, Ia., is president, held a 2-day meeting here recently. A resolution was adopted that all proposed subsidies or ceilings on grain feeds be announced well in advance, was adopted.



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## Staff Report of American Feed Manufacturers

For the annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, May 18 and 19 the office of Pres. R. M. Field has prepared a detailed report on the past year's activities of the organization, in part as follows:

We thought last year was a busy year—and it was, but the 12 months just concluded set a record for Association activities. As the months roll by the demands on the office become increasingly heavier, the problems more complex and the services rendered more varied. Not only has the past year been an extremely active one for the staff but also for those numerous committees and individual members who have devoted so much of their personal time and energies to Ass'n matters.

As we grow numerically so do we extend our sphere of influence and, thereby, assume added responsibilities.

**WORK WITH FEED CONTROL OFFICIALS.**—Your committee on definitions and contacts with feed control officials is continuing very actively as the clearing house for problems involving state registrations, state laws and regulations, and co-operative work between the industry and the feed control officials. The Ass'n of Feed Control Officials has its states relations committee, which meets and works jointly with our committee.

The commodity situation has been very difficult and while feed manufacturers have had a hard time meeting state requirements, on the other hand the feed control officials have realized these difficulties and have extended themselves in the way of co-operation to the end that livestock and poultry all over the country may be fed adequately without the production of feed being hampered by difficult regulations.

As a result of the continuous efforts of the Committee, several states have modified their regulations to be more uniform with other states, such as the elimination of the adjustment tag in Texas and the change in the registration date from July 1 to Jan. 1 in South Dakota.

**THE UREA SUB-COMMITTEE**, after making a review of the experimental data on the feeding of urea to ruminants then encountered another problem. W.P.B. started making allotments of urea to feed mixers and as urea reached the mills new problems arose. The urea caked in the bags in some cases. The mixtures gave off ammonia, etc. A questionnaire was sent to members requesting their experience in handling urea. A splendid response resulted. This was then thoroughly discussed with Hart, Bohstedt, Griem and others at the University of Wisconsin and a report made to the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n which should prove very helpful to those using this ingredient.

**ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES.**—There are many feed mixers who could well afford to maintain biological laboratories and analytical laboratories. The cost of maintaining such laboratories is not as great as some may imagine and they constitute a protection to the mixer and his customers. They enable any mixer to make better feeds, to conserve waste and reduce feed costs. More laboratories properly directed raise the standard of the mixed feed industry. Any member contemplating the establishment of a laboratory can be aided by the Nutrition Committee.

**MEMBERSHIP INCREASED.**—We began the year with a total membership of 468. We have since lost 11 by resignation but have added 118, for a total membership, at time of going to press with this report, of 586. Of the 118 new members 44 were by virtue of their membership in the American Dehydrators Ass'n.

**COTTON BAGS.**—Selling policies cur-

rently being used by the cotton mills in limiting their sales to 30 days has restricted the bag manufacturers in offering cotton bags for almost any future position, it being necessary to allot the goods to take care of current deliveries. Therefore, feed manufacturers should not be too concerned about their inability to cover future purchases and should be receptive to the use of substitutes.

**THE MOLASSES SITUATION**, both blackstrap and beet, with respect to their use in feeds, is still a subject of great concern to many of our members, particularly in the south. Jan. 21, 1944, the War Production Board amended its Molasses Conservation Order, M-54, to prohibit the use of beet molasses in mixed feed, the purpose of the amendment being to make more beet molasses available for the production of yeast.

The blackstrap situation has been very mixed up. Cuban interests were holding blackstrap for the manufacture of gin and other liquors to be shipped to the United States. An arrangement was finally made so that regular shipments of blackstrap could be made from Cuba and Puerto Rico, but with the necessity for increased production of alcohol and the shortage of grain, the majority of this blackstrap has been allocated to coast distilleries for alcohol production in order to conserve grain. The extreme shortage of grain seems to preclude, for the time being, any easing of this situation to get more molasses for use in feeds.

## Directors Elected by American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n

As the result of a ballot taken by mail the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has elected the following directors:

For three years: L. S. Riford, Beacon Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y.; Troy V. Cox, Albers Milling Co., Seattle, Wash.; C. B. Fretwell, Spartan Grain & Mill Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. P. Frost, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.; Arthur F. Hopkins, Chas. M. Cox Co., Boston, Mass.; R. E. Barinowski, Feedright Milling Co., Augusta, Ga.; George Thomas, McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.; B. D. Eddie, Superior Feed Mills, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Fred W. Thomas, Larrowe Milling Co., Detroit, Mich.; Carl Orsinger, Waterloo Mills Co., Waterloo, Ia.

For two years: Fred N. Rowe, Valley City Milling Co., Portland, Mich.; H. E. Frederick, Scott Mills, Inc., Marysville, O.; J. H. Murphy, Murphy Products Co., Burlington, Wis.

For one year: Ralph Young, Young & Sons Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; Hugh Kelley, Kelley Feeds, Inc., Des Moines, Ia.; George Anderson, Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The list is that chosen by the nominating

committee of which Frank E. Boling is chairman. At this time the number of directors is increased from 21 to 30.

## Texas Feed Manufacturers Favor Imports

Feed manufacturers from all sections of the state gathered at Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, May 11, for the annual spring meeting of the Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

President Bob Bridges, Fort Worth, presided.

B. F. Vance, College Station, regional director, WFA, discussed the feed situation in Texas and over the nation. He stated that the protein shortage is temporarily, slightly eased, but that the nation is now confronted with a critical shortage of carbo-hydrates. He reported 175 million animal units on feed Jan. 1 against a 5 year average of 126 million, and recommended a reduction to balance the quantity of feed available. He stated that marketing has not kept up to the reduction program, and predicted a flood of live stock to market following the usual summer drought.

F. D. BROCK, College Station, Chief, Texas Feed Control, expressed his appreciation for the cooperation given his office by the manufacturers and solicited their continued support.

The Ass'n went on record favoring the importation of any feed available in sufficient quantity to relieve the acute shortages, increase in the allotment of protein up to 1943 consumption, and an increase in the allotment of blackstrap molasses.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. E. Wendland, Temple; V. P., T. E. Melcher, El Campo; Sec'y.-Treas., George McCarthy, Fort Worth.

Directors: W. J. Lawther, Dallas; Ray C. Ayers, Slaton; Madison Clement, Waco; Al Liebscher, New Braunfels; P. Frank Walsh, Fort Worth; Bruce Carter, Houston; Wiley Culpepper, Beaumont.

## Iowa Feed Institute to Broaden

At the annual meeting May 8 of the Iowa Feed Institute at Des Moines, plans were discussed to further broaden the educational program to encourage better feeding practices.

Members instructed the directors to demand that Washington officials remedy the corn freeze which is making it impossible for thousands of feeders to obtain needed corn.

The Corn Grind in April was 6,300,000 bus., against 10,700,000 bus. in April, 1943, as reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

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## Soybean Meal Order Amended

An amendment of Director's order 4 to War Food Order No. 9 (formerly FPO 9), which restricted shipments and deliveries of soybean oil meal into certain designated areas, is announced by the War Food Administration. After June 1, the date the amendment becomes effective, shipments and deliveries of the meal may be made into Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California and Tennessee.

The order was issued last January to prevent accumulation or cross-shipment of oilseed meal stocks resulting from shipment of soybeans to Southern mills for processing. Since the season of heaviest meal production in the South is now over, the restrictions on shipments and deliveries are no longer needed for the States which were removed from the provisions of the order.

The order still applies to North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

## W. F. A. Offers to Buy Linseed Oil and Meal

The War Food Administration is extending to the 1944 crop, its offer to buy linseed oil and linseed meal from processors paying farmers not less than the minimum support prices announced for flaxseed by W.F.A. on March 4, 1944.

Prices will be the same as those paid for oil and meal processed from the 1943 crop. W.F.A. also is offering to buy at the same level of prices as for domestic oil and meal, the oil and meal manufactured from imported flaxseed purchased by the Foreign Economic Administration.

Non-recourse loans on flaxseed stored on farms or in warehouses will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to farmers at support price levels, less freight and handling charges, plus a maximum of 7 cents a bushel in the case of farm storage. Only flaxseed grading No. 2 or better will be eligible for loans.

## Fish Meal Manufacturer to Get Merchandising Mark-up

The grinder who buys fish scraps and converts them into fish meal will now be considered a commercial distributor and will be allowed the same mark-up as that handler, by Amendment 6 to R.P.S. 73.

This action, effective May 22, 1944, was taken to prevent a dislocation of normal trade practices in the industry, O.P.A. said.

The merchandising mark-up now allowed this producer is the one that he used at the time of the January, 1942 "freeze" on fish meal and fish scraps ceiling prices.

When the regulation was written and issued on March 29, 1942, the grinder who bought fish scraps and converted them into fish meal was not defined as a commercial distributor. Thus he could not take this mark-up. Today's action corrects this situation.

The regulation also is changed by the elimination of the section which stipulated that Boston, Mass., and Baltimore, are the only basing points to be used for Atlantic and Gulf Coast imports of fish meal and fish scraps. The use of these two basing points created much hardship in some instances.

It was found that the importer located at Gulf Coast points may be either at a decided advantage or at a decided disadvantage, compared with the importer on the Atlantic Coast, depending on the point at which the meal is delivered.

Now, by eliminating the basing point provision and permitting the addition of the actual transportation costs from the actual point of entry, all Atlantic and Gulf coast importers of this item are placed in the same competitive position.

## Consider Feed Emergency in the Southeast

At a meeting sponsored by the Merchants Exchange at Memphis, Tenn., May 1, feed manufacturers, state and federal officials and agencies presented facts bearing on the shortage of feed in the southeastern states.

Paul Chapman, dean of the University of Georgia, presided. Participating in the discussion were Frank E. Boling, of the Feed Industry Council; Oscar Straube of the Nutrena Mills, Kansas City; Mr. Hutson, pres. of the Commodity Credit Corporation; R. E. Barinowski, of the Georgia Feed Advisory Committee, and nearly 100 others.

To attack the problem effectively an executive committee of seven was named, comprising H. L. McGeorge of the Royal Feed & Milling Co., Memphis, Dean Chapman, Frank B. Brewer of the CCC, Washington; R. M. Snyder of the Washington office of AAA; Frank G. Rankin of the Louisville office of the Indiana Grain Corp.; D. S. Coltrane, assistant North Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture, and L. H. Howard, pres. of the Florida Feed Dealers Ass'n.

## No Millfeed to Exclusive Flour Buyers

Following the annual meeting of the Millers National Federation and the receipt of a letter from Walter C. Berger chief of the Feed Management Branch the millfeed committee of the Federation has made the following recommendations thru Chairman Henry E. Kuehn:

Millers should emphatically refuse to sell millfeed to any flour buyer who is not in the feed business.

Straight and mixed car customers should be supplied on the basis of their past requirements plus an equitable share of whatever increased production is available to the mill.

Millfeed sold at the mill door should be held down to a reasonable allotment with definite instructions that this amount is to be apportioned equitably among the mill door trade.

Flour mills operating subsidiary commercial feed plants should not put out a mixed feed containing an abnormally high percentage of millfeed.

Limit the amount of millfeed which is sold to a flour buyer.

Do not use millfeed as a bait to force the sale of other mill products.

## Peanut Meal for Beef Cattle

Feeding of peanut meal to beef cattle is practical and has given good results in experiments and in actual practice. It has not been widely used, however, because of difficulty in the past in obtaining adequate supplies. In recent years, with increased production, peanut meal has been growing in popularity, especially in the southeastern section of the country where its good qualities are known and appreciated.

Judging by results that have been obtained, it can be said that peanut meal is a good protein supplement in feeding beef cattle. It is one of the most palatable feeds and the high quality of its proteins makes it valuable for young growing animals, breeding stock, and nursing cows, as well as for fattening beef cattle. Its economy is due not only to its relatively low cost but also to its efficiency.

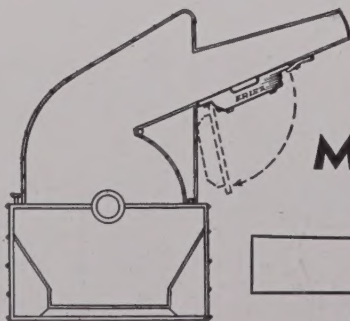
It was found in experiments in Texas that peanut meal is fully equal to cottonseed meal in feeding value as a protein supplement for fattening steers. In experiments at the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, peanut meal gave very satisfactory results for beef cattle over a four-year period of tests. In a summary of this, however, it was decided that as a whole the cottonseed meal results were slightly better than those obtained from the peanut meal.

At the Georgia Experiment Station, steer feeding tests showed the use of peanut meal to produce an average daily gain of 1.67 pounds, compared with 1.69 pounds when cottonseed meal was used, and 1.67 pounds when a mixture of equal weights of peanut meal and cottonseed meal provided the protein supplement.

These experiments were carried on during four years, included a total of 150 animals, and were for feeding periods ranging from 112 to 154 days. The peanut and cottonseed meals were used as protein supplements to rations based on shelled corn, peanut hay, silage, and a mineral supplement. The results revealed that gains were approximately equal from all three feeds but net profits were greatest from the use of a mixture of peanut and cottonseed meals, and least from the use of the cottonseed meal as a protein supplement.

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## Vitamin A Limit in Mixed Feeds

Effective May 15 the War Food Administration, under W.F.O. 99, has restricted the number of U.S.P. XII units of vitamin A that can be used per pound of feed, as follows:

Starting feeds for chickens and other poultry, except turkeys, 1,500.

Other starting feeds for chickens and other poultry, except turkeys (in the form to be consumed), 1,500.

All-mash starting feeds for turkeys, 3,000.

Other starting feeds for turkeys (in the form to be consumed), 3,000.

All-mash broiler feeds, 1,500.

Other broiler feeds (in the form to be consumed) 1,500.

All-mash growing feeds for chickens and other poultry, except turkeys, 1,800.

Other growing feeds for chickens and other poultry, except turkeys (in the form to be consumed), 1,800.

All-mash growing feeds for turkeys, 3,000.

Other growing feeds for turkeys (in the form to be consumed), 3,000.

All-mash laying and breeding feeds for chickens and all other poultry, including turkeys, 3,000.

Other laying and breeding feeds for chickens and all other poultry, including turkeys (in the form to be consumed), 3,000.

Mixed feed for calves (in the form to be consumed) 4,000.

Mixed feed for dogs and fur-bearing animals (in the form to be consumed), 3,000.

All other mixed feed (in the form to be consumed), 2,000.

Even a feeder cannot buy a mash and add vitamin A to it.

A report is also required from feed manufacturers, feed mixers, custom feed mixers, feed distributors and feed dealers who purchased, or used, or sold, or had on hand any fish oil

in the first five months of 1944. Reports are to be made on form FP7 on or before June 15, provided the quantity of such oil exceeded 400 lbs., or approximately 52 gals.

## The Feed Outlook

Before the National Cottonseed Products Ass'n at New Orleans May 17 J. B. Hutson, pres. of the Commodity Credit Corporation, said:

"Indications are that there will be about 18 per cent less feed available this spring, summer and fall, April thru September, than was used during the corresponding period of last year. At the same time, the quantity of feed available during this period will be about 10 per cent above the average quantity used during 1941 and 1942, and 40 per cent above the quantity used in 1939 and 1940.

Some persons are fearful that because we are using large quantities of food at present there will be a shortage of food later on this year, next year or the following year, depending upon the color of the glasses thru which the problem is viewed. Any of these guesses may be partially correct.

We are short some qualities of some foods now and no doubt there will be other shortages from time to time; but I do not see a basis for forecasting general shortages if we continue to be alert. We can expect more difficulties in producing enough food than we had last year. Of course, the weather is a controlling factor in the case of crops and no one in the spring can accurately forecast what the production will be in the fall. With larger plantings, crop production may be up or down from that of last year, but livestock marketings promise to be large for some time. "Even tho our reserve supplies of grain are being used up there is considerable lag between the time feed is consumed by animals and the time that livestock products are available for consumption."

## The Feed Situation

By Dr. Cliff Carpenter, special assistant to the chief of the Feed Management Branch of the War Food Administration, before the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

We are faced with doing the impossible. We have more livestock and poultry than we can feed with the available supplies.

Oct. 1 starts the feeding year. In the first six months we fed 6,000,000 tons, leaving us with a shortage for the next six months.

If the economic pendulum is left to balance itself alone the loss will be greater. Will make the peace worse than the war.

We passed every poultry industry goal last year. We found in December that we will have too many hens. We got our flocks culled down; but we had a greater egg production than we ever had.

Over a year ago the chief of the dairy industry recommended a survey of refrigerator space. Little was done about it and it was too late.

In Missouri they can not get feed for their horses. Dairymen have to feed rolled oats to the cows.

We are faced with a shortage of 15,000,000 tons of forage this year. We have got to keep only efficient animals.

It will be possible to reach our goals of livestock production for the current year, provided:

1. We feed only 1400 lbs. of feedstuffs to produce one animal unit,
2. We make maximum utilization of pastures and grazing lands,
3. We market for meat now the inefficient converter of feedstuffs, the unprofitable, uneconomic animals,
4. We do not waste any feed on the farm, such as feed spilled on the ground, filling feeders too full, feeding single proteins instead of a balanced ration, giving it to the rats, and other wasteful practices.
5. We maintain high standards of health.

## DUST IS DYNAMITE

It Must Be  
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Dust can be controlled. Engineering service is a part of Mill Mutual Insurance and our Dust Control Bulletins and Engineering Data are offered without obligation to the milling and grain trade.

**Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau**

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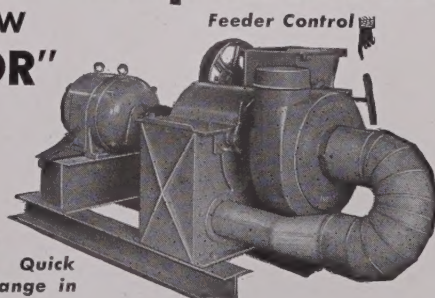
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Here is a Grinder far advanced in design to step up production of accurately ground feed to meet the demands of stock and poultry raisers.

"Data Mailed on Request"

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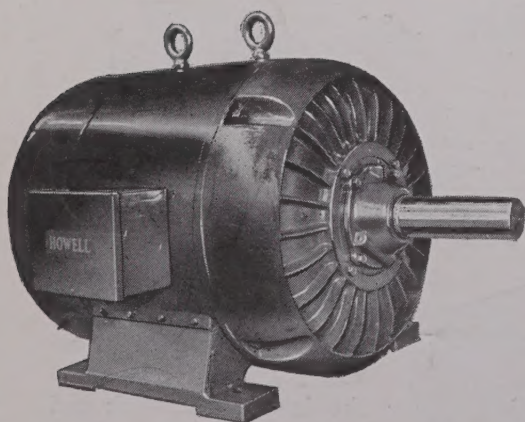
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*"Was my face red!"*



**Howell Enclosed, Fan-Cooled Motor — Type K.** (shown above). Available through 125 Hp. . . . all working parts are protected against dust, fumes or moisture . . . Fan cooling prevents undue temperature rise (motor overheating) . . . All steel, streamlined housing provides minimum weight and greater compactness of overall length . . . built to N.E.M.A. frame dimensions . . . special horizontal and vertical fan-cooled motors are available.

Also a wide range of other types of motors up to 150 Hp.

**HORSE:** Mr. Manufacturer, I'm representing Horsepower by Howell. I want to save you trouble, save you time and save you money.

**MANUFACTURER:** That's a big order. You better be sure of your ground.

**HORSE:** Exacting, eh? That's the kind of customers we like to sell. You see we build a complete line of standardized motors and we also build special motors for special jobs.

**MANUFACTURER:** Yes, yes, go on.

**HORSE:** You know it's much more efficient and economical to get a motor with exactly the electrical and mechanical characteristics required to perform your specific job —

**MANUFACTURER:** Yes, I know. I am a Howell user — and a Howell booster, too . . . You built my motors more than 10 years ago.

**HORSE:** Put 'er there, brother, we agree! But don't wait so long to tell me the next time that we see eye to eye on electric motors. The suspense makes my face red. Still, it's gratifying to know that so many shrewd buyers specify Horsepower by Howell and like it.

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HOWELL, MICHIGAN

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